

THE **DEAF** **AMERICAN**

The National Magazine for all the Deaf

75¢ Per Copy

BURT-207-50N-A AUG80 GSMB
M&M DAVID O BURTGN
5008 PADUCAH RD
COLLEGE PARK MD 20740

July-August 1980

Maryland Legislation Establishes Mental Health Program For The Hearing Impaired



On May 6, 1980, Governor Harry Hughes signed a bill into law establishing a mental health program for hearing impaired people. In the picture above, Governor Hughes is shaking hands with Gertrude Galloway, incoming President of the National Association of the Deaf. Looking on are Sy DuBow (left), National Center for Law and the Deaf's legal director and Delegate Judith Toth, who cosponsored the bill in the Maryland House.

The Editor's Page

Accolade to Phyllis Frelich

When Phyllis Frelich received a Tony Award for her performance in "Children of a Lesser God" on June 8, a well nigh "Impossible Dream" was realized. A deaf actress in a major Broadway production, in New York City's Longacre Theatre! A play in which sign language is the model!

Phyllis' honor as the outstanding actress of the year in legitimate theatre is also an honor for the National Theatre of the Deaf, which set out 10 years ago to show the world that a deaf performer **could** rise to a leading role in a play in the general realm. (Phyllis had a long and distinguished career with NTD.)

May "Children of a Lesser God" enjoy a long run on Broadway! May it have success on the road! (We would be remiss if we did not call attention to the fact that the play had its world premiere at Los Angeles' Mark Taper Forum last fall.)

Congratulations, Phyllis, on your Tony. Congratulations also for the fine manner in which you accepted the award on national television. May you enjoy further success in other theatrical endeavors!

Closed Captioning Notes

Thanks to Jane Miller, public relations manager, National Captioning Institute, Inc., for the answer to a question we posed in our June issue.

"The C setting (on the adapter unit) as we envision it will be used for programs in a foreign language or perhaps in a different English level. It would not be used for a text service. The adapter unit does not have a text capacity and NCI is working on the feasibility of implementing what we call the "infodata" service."

* * *

Program listings continue to be a problem for those who have the adapter units. Many local newspapers are inconsistent when it comes to identifying closed captioned programs in their weekly or daily TV guides. Viewers who have become accustomed to certain network programs are disappointed when repeats do not have captions.

Switching dials to see if a program is captioned can be quite frustrating. Previews **sometimes** contain the information as to whether or not they will be captioned.

According to the latest update, 19 hours of programs are being captioned. That, however, is subject to local station pre-exemption practices.

Another Fine State Newsletter

Over the years, we have commented on the number of excellent state and local newsletters serving their deaf memberships. We even ran a competition for a time to single out the best among such publications.

Recently, we have been favored with copies of "Old Jacobs Hall," the quarterly newsletter of the Kentucky School for the Deaf Alumni Association. This newsletter is tops in both comprehensive contents and typography. The illustrations are most attractive.

"Old Jacobs Hall" is the result of the combined efforts of quite a few capable people, including the correspondents who blanket the Bluegrass State. The editorial staff is composed of Charles A. Thomas, editor (and photographer), Herman T. Harrod, president of the Alumni Association, and the venerable James B. Beauchamp, retired Kentucky School for the Deaf teacher and longtime editor of THE KENTUCKY STANDARD.

Congratulations, "Old Jacobs Hall" producers. Keep up the good work!

A Note of Appreciation

For something like 28 years, THE DEAF AMERICAN (and its predecessor, *The Silent Worker*), has been enhanced by the contributions of feature editors—all of them on a voluntary basis. We especially note the efforts of those who have assisted during our 22 years as Editor.

Foremost would have to be Eugene W. Petersen, who has a solid 15 years of contributions. He has been an outstanding "interviewer." He has also been a stalwart in the area of proofreading and suggestions as to style.

Robert Pagel and Robert Swain have likewise been dependable sources of human interest articles.

Harry Belsky, Toivo Lindholm and Emil Ladner have turned in column after column. Charley Whisman should be remembered for rounding up "Hotline Sports" for several years.

(continued on inside backcover)

The DEAF American

(Publication No. ISSN 0011-72X USPS 150-460)

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf
EDITORIAL OFFICE
6374 Kingswood Drive
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46256

Printed by Automated Graphic Systems, Inc.
Box 188, DeMarr Rd.
White Plains, Md. 20695

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 32, No. 11

July—August 1980

Editor: JESS M. SMITH
Publisher: Edward C. Carney
Associate Editor: Eugene W. Petersen
Editorial Executives: Albert Pimentel and Ralph H. White

News Editor:

Associate Feature Editor: Robert L. Swain, Jr.
Assistant Feature Editors: Fred R. Murphy, Robert L. Pagel
Sports Editor: Art Kruger
Hotline Sports: Charley Whisman
Humor Editor: Toivo Lindholm
Foreign Editor: Yarker Andersson
Advisory Editors: Dr. Mervin D. Garretson, Dr. W. T. Grif-
fing, Robert O. Lankenau, Don G. Pettingill, Dr. Robert G.
Sanderson.

THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint
July-August issue at 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring,
Maryland 20910. Second class postage paid at Silver Spring,
Maryland, and additional offices. Subscription rates: United
States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada,
Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except
Guianas, 1 year \$6.00; 2 years \$11.00. Other countries, 1 year
\$9.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and
photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 6374
Kingswood Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana 46256. Subscriptions
should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Ave-
nue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address
and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed
to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver
Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach
the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.
The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not neces-
sarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply
endorsement.

CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2,35
Maryland Enacts Law for Mental Health Program	3
Total Communication, Imagination, Deaf Awareness in Freeport, Grand Bahama Dial 800-855-1155	5
for TDD Operator Services	9
Blessings	10
Deaf Pride Glows in Museum Exhibit ..	11
Helping a Deaf Student Discover Himself	13
NAD Section	17
Communicative Skills Program	20
4th Annual Girls Prep Basketball Story	23
Telecom and You	30
Checkmate	31

Maryland Enacts Law To Establish Mental Health Program For Hearing Impaired People

By SY DUBOW, Legal Director, National Center for Law and the Deaf; BARBARA POLLARD, Social Worker, Family Service of Prince Georges County; DR. ALLEN SUSSMAN, Director, Counseling and Placement Center, Gallaudet College

The Governor of Maryland, Harry Hughes, has signed into law legislation to establish a comprehensive outpatient mental health program for hearing impaired individuals and their families. This legislation resulted from the coordinated efforts of organizations of and for deaf people who recognized that Maryland's existing mental health facilities were not providing any appropriate services to hearing impaired people. In today's society more people are turning to professional mental health services as a means of dealing with a variety of personal difficulties such as trouble on the job, family problems, financial difficulties and drug and alcohol dependence. Several of these mental health services are provided by the state government. Hearing impaired people, however, can not benefit from these services because of communication problems between staff and hearing impaired people and because of the lack of special skills required to work effectively with hearing impaired patients.

This recent legislation establishing an outpatient mental health program for hearing impaired people is a significant step toward meeting the mental health needs of hearing impaired people. At the heart of the program is the requirement that the staff must be fluent in receptive and expressive sign language, including American Sign Language, or become fluent within one year of being employed. This is crucial to ensure effective communication between the staff and their patients. Another vital requirement of the program is that the professional staff must have experience with hearing impaired individuals in the techniques of assessment, individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, and possess a working knowledge of the psychological aspects of deafness.

Other states such as New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan and California have found that mental health services designed specifically for deaf people are effective where professional staff are fluent in sign language and experienced in working with deaf people in therapeutic settings. It is hoped that Maryland's program, one of the first initiated through legislative action, will also be successful.

The issue of the lack of mental health services for deaf people and its consequences was first brought up by Dr. Allen Sussman, a certified psychologist in Maryland, at the 1977 Maryland Association of the Deaf (MAD) convention. A task force was then established to formally contact the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). At meetings in 1978 before DHMH, hearing and deaf professionals and deaf consumers themselves expressed their frustration over the lack of mental health services and offered specific suggestions for improving services to this long ignored population. DHMH responded that it did not have the funding within the state system to pay for specialized mental health services to the hearing impaired population. Members of MAD including then President Gertrude Galloway and Dr. Allen Sussman worked with the National Center for Law and the Deaf (NCLD) in developing a legal strategy to obtain these much needed services. It was decided that the state legislative approach offered the best way to attack the problem. It was felt that litigation would be too long and might not result in the establishment of a special program. Both MAD and NCLD worked closely on drafting a bill with research and writing done by Marshall Wick, Larry Goldberg and Sy DuBow. Members of the MAD and NCLD met with Del. Raymond Beck of Carroll County who agreed to sponsor the bill in 1970. DHMH also agreed to support the bill.

When public hearings were held in the House of Delegates, many people testified in support of the bill including deaf and hearing professionals in the mental health field and representatives of DHMH, MAD, NCLD, the National Association of the Deaf (NAD) and deaf consumers.

Witnesses testified to case after case of misdiagnosis, mistreatment or non-treatment in Maryland's current mental health system. The legislators were told about a deaf woman confined to a state mental hospital for 18 years without anyone who could communicate with her. They were also told that there are at least 100 deaf persons in state mental hospitals who are largely being ne-

glected because there are no regular staff trained in aspects of deafness or fluent in sign language. Many of these patients could benefit from outpatient services if they were available, and return to their communities. A husband and wife, themselves both deaf, described the plight of their deaf son, who was in the state's prison system, and going without treatment of any kind. The prison system later transferred him to a maximum security prison for psychological evaluation. He was placed in solitary confinement and the psychologist could not communicate with him. Such a placement only worsened his mental condition. A lawsuit resulted in him being provided interpreter services for his psychological interviews; however, all efforts at finding an appropriate alternative placement to meet his deteriorating mental condition were unsuccessful. If a mental health program for hearing impaired individuals had been in existence, many of his mental health problems could have been treated. In another example, a mother explained that her deaf son was misdiagnosed three times by the state. She told them that her son, who is now 22 years old, is just beginning to learn basic skills so he can some day live independently. If a mental health program had been available for deaf persons when his problem was first suspected, he might have been properly diagnosed as deaf, instead of mentally retarded or autistic. The Chairman of the House Committee, Delegate Torrey Brown, said it was one of the better hearings he has participated in during all his years in the General Assembly. The bill then quickly passed the House but became stuck in the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate Finance Committee finally held hearings late in the legislative session. Last minute confusion arose over the composition of the advisory committee and the definition of hearing impaired persons who were qualified for the program's services. Amendments were then made on these issues which required House approval. But time was running out for the General Assembly session. On the last day of the session, the mental health bill was stalled by a filibuster and hundreds of bills were on the Speaker's desk awaiting a vote. As

supporters of the bill frantically urged the Speaker to take up the Mental Health bill for a vote, time ran out and the bill died on the Speaker's desk. It was a frustrating and disappointing experience for all of the bill's supporters.

A committee representing all organizations interested in supporting the bill and chaired by Enid Ethridge began to meet regularly to make sure that the bill was successful in the next legislative session. All differences were worked out before the session, including the definition of hearing impaired person and the members of the bill's advisory committee. The definition for hearing impaired person agreed on was "an individual whose hearing impairment is so severe that the individual is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification." Efforts were made to have bipartisan support for the bill and Delegate Judith Toth agreed to co-sponsor the bill. It was also decided that an identical bill would be introduced in the Senate by Sen. Edward Thomas to ensure faster Senate action.

Petitions were signed by hundreds of deaf people indicating their support for the bill. In 1980, the Mental Health bill was one of the first introduced and

quickly passed both Houses. Deaf people met with their legislators to let them know of their keen interest in the bill.

Sustained efforts were then made to convince Governor Harry Hughes to sign the bill. A busload of deaf people arrived in the state capitol and met with the Governor who promised his support. On May 6, the Governor signed the bill into law. Efforts are now being made to set up the advisory committee. The advisory committee will include members of the Maryland Association of the Deaf, hearing impaired and hearing mental health practitioners, parents of deaf children, including the Maryland Association for Hearing Impaired Children and persons from the field of deaf education. The secretary of DHMH, in consultation with the advisory committee, shall enter into contractual arrangements for the operation of the program and determine the policies to be followed in management of the program.

The experiences in trying to pass this vital legislation provide a valuable lesson on how to use our legislative process to meet the needs of hearing impaired people. The legislative effort

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eventually succeeded because of perseverance, improved coordination, and persistent follow through. It is hoped that this Maryland Mental Health law will serve as a model for establishing mental health services for deaf people and their families in other states.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Plans, directs and administers all activities of the Gallaudet College Counseling and Placement Center, including Personal Counseling and Mental Health Services, Career Guidance and Counseling Program, Placement Office, and student development courses and programs. Over 1,100 students have utilized Center services, 1979-80 academic year. Supervises full-time staff of 17, plus consulting psychiatrist and part-time personnel. Responsible for the supervision of graduate practicum students and interns in counseling and psychology.

REQUIREMENTS: Doctorate in counseling, psychology, human development or applicable field. Minimum five years psychological, counseling or guidance work with deaf individuals. Three years experience in administrative or supervisory capacity, including program development. Sign language skills required at time of employment.

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Total Communication, Imagination And Deaf Awareness In Freeport, Grand Bahama

By JOHN A. GOUGH



Center for Deaf Children in Freeport, Grand Bahama, the first school for the deaf outside the United States to adopt Total Communication.

IT'S BETTER IN THE BAHAMAS! If you have any doubts about the truth of that statement ask any one of a dozen or more hearing impaired children in Freeport, Grand Bahama. They will tell you.

Yes, indeed, it's better! Better than what? Better than four years ago when the island had no provisions for the education of deaf children in the local public schools. The situation was not unlike that in Hartford Connecticut, 175 years ago when deaf children had to travel overseas to get an education. In Freeport in 1975, they could travel to the neighboring island of New Providence, more than 100 miles across the water, to England or to the United States, but very few could afford that.

Today things are quite different. At the public school in Hawksbill, a Freeport subdivision, there is a Center for Deaf Children with two full-time teachers, public and private support, and a modern, up-to-date program that would be a credit to any community. How this all came about is a living monument to a number of dedicated people.

Every year, thousands upon thousands of tourists flock from the United States, Canada and Europe to enjoy the subtropical climate of Freeport, Grand

Bahama. But the chances are that if you asked most of the people in those countries where Freeport is you would find that most had never heard of it or, at best, have only a vague notion of its location. So let's shift for a moment to a brief geography lesson.

When Columbus discovered America, he did not really find America as we know it today but landed on a low-lying island which he named San Salvadore. It was one of a chain of some 700 islands which stretch more than a thousand miles across the Caribbean Sea. This chain became known as The Bahamas, a Spanish name said to refer to the shallow seas of that area.

With an interesting and varied history the island became a crown colony under British rule and after 300 years of colonial status, became an independent commonwealth in 1973. Nassau, on New Providence Island, is the capital city. Freeport, second in size is located on Grand Bahama Island. One of the larger islands Grand Bahama lies a mere 50 miles east of Palm Beach, Florida, and easily seen from planes flying between Miami and New York.

Nassau, the capital, is an ancient city by New World standards, but Freeport, developed as a tourist attraction by wealthy promoters, is barely 25 years

old. It has extensive accommodations for visitors in addition to well-established industries including a cement factory, an oil refinery, and chemical and steel industries. And now it has a school for the deaf.

Broad boulevards, blooming shrubs, palm trees, brilliantly colored tropical waters and white beaches are elements of the beauty of this place, but a year-round June-like climate is the magnet that draws people to Freeport from all over the world. Paradise you could call it. But now back to the Center for Deaf Children which is the reason for our story.

In at least one respect, this fledgling school is unique. As a part of the system provided by the Ministry of Education it is the first school outside of the United States to adopt Total Communication as its standard mode of instruction. Equipped with quality individual hearing aids the pupils are free to use eyes, ears, mouths and hands in the process of acquiring and sharing educational experiences. The teachers are equally free. Result: a school with an air of high expectations; a school touched with eagerness to learn; a school with maximum freedom yet thoroughly self-disciplined and orderly. When you are in definite pursuit of goals, the distractions of unsocial behavior are seldom allowed to get in the way.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that this tone of enthusiasm comes entirely from the acceptance and use of Total Communication, important though that is. A more careful look suggests that personalities are of even greater significance. To get the full meaning of this it is necessary to meet two outstanding individuals, Ida Poirier, a native Bahamian, and Judy Williams, a Canadian who now calls Freeport her home. They are the regular teaching staff at the Grand Bahama Center for Deaf Children. They did not start the school, however. To establish their connections we must go back a few years.

Prior to a 1959-1960 epidemic of German measles, there was no program of education of the deaf in the Bahamas. By 1963, Dr. Maude Stephens, pediatrician at Princess Mar-

garet Hospital, Nassau, began to see quite a number of three-year-olds whom she suspected were deaf. Dr. Stephens suggested that as a centennial project of the British Red Cross in the Bahamas a school for the deaf should be built. The idea was quickly accepted and in 1964 classes were started. These were conducted in private homes until a school could be completed. It opened in 1965. During the next six years the school was enlarged and classes were also conducted in several primary schools in Nassau. Among the teachers who served during that period was Judy Williams. Ida Poitier was there for a few months, too.

Guide books to the Bahamas say that some dozen families make up a substantial part of the native population. Prominent among these is the name of Poitier. Ida Poitier is a member of this clan if one may borrow a Scottish term to describe a large group of uncles, aunts, cousins and other relatives. Among the words that come to mind to describe Ida are young, energetic, imaginative, open-minded. Oh, yes, and pretty. Incidentally, she is a cousin of Sidney Poitier, the well-known motion picture actor. Her father holds an important position in the central government at Nassau.

A native of Cat Island, some 150 miles east of Nassau, Miss Poitier was educated in the Capital City and Grand Bahama Island. In 1972, she went to Greeley, Colorado, where she studied in the program of education of the deaf. Among her souvenirs is a scrapbook featuring snow scenes that are a far cry from her native land. Returning to Nassau she taught deaf children in that city for a brief time before being transferred to the newly-established school in Freeport, Grand Bahama, in January of 1977. A few months later with the re-



The school's name plate, using the English spelling Centre.

tirement of the British couple who first conducted the center, Miss Poitier found herself both captain and crew of the school staff. It was a challenge and an opportunity to which she rose with characteristic energy and determination.

The school of which she now found herself principal had been established by the Bahamian Ministry of Education in March of 1976. Two trained teachers, Ernest and Barbara Rushmere, were sent from Nassau to take charge. At the end of the following school year they retired and returned to their native England, leaving Miss Poitier in charge.

With the help of a local teacher who was experienced with hearing children but untrained as to the deaf, Ida attacked the job, determined that the school would prosper. Her plan was based on two main ideas: first to get a second trained teacher, and secondly, to enlist as much public and private sup-

port as possible. Private support would depend in large part on broad understanding of the problems of the deaf by the general public. A program of "deaf awareness" was of critical importance.

In October 1977, with Ministry of Education support, the second trained teacher arrived in the person of Judy Williams. Although not old in years, Mrs. Williams might be described as "an old China hand" in the education of the deaf. In other words she has been around and knows how it is done. A native of Montreal, Canada, she trained to teach at McDonald College, an affiliate of McGill University. After teaching hearing children two years and deaf children one year she went to Central Institute, St. Louis, Missouri, and took training in the oral education of the deaf as offered by that school. Returning to Canada, she continued her career in teaching deaf children. Later, with her husband, she moved to Nassau where she was soon caught up in the 1964 push for education of the deaf in that city. She was in that program for 13 years and was well acquainted with life in the islands when she was transferred to the new venture in Freeport. In October 1977, Mrs. Williams arrived and took up her duties in the Center for Deaf Children of Freeport, Grand Bahama.

One could not say that Miss Poitier was now free to devote full time to the second point of her program. Far from it. Instead she divided her flock into two classes, assigning one to her new colleague and continuing as a full time teacher of the second class. Planning and carrying out a variety of new projects had to be sandwiched into evenings and weekends.

Among these plans was the idea of taking the children on trips away from their own "family" or "out island" as the islands away from New Providence are



Two students read silently as they sign what they see.



Cookie making as an extracurricular activity earns money for school projects.

known. This was intended to help them know something more of the world than can be learned from textbooks or from living on a strip of land averaging some eight miles in width and only 90 miles long. Trials runs were made with trips to Nassau and to Bimini, another of the Bahamas. Ideas expanded. Why not a trip to Disney World in Florida?

Soon the school was buzzing with anticipation and activities. Classes not only studied about what they were going to see but set to work to make money for the trip. Each school day some of the pupils arrived as early as seven in the morning to prepare and bake cookies. At recess time they found a ready market for these among the 1,800 hearing pupils who attend the Hawksbill Elementary School. Other projects swelled the savings account for the trip.

To cover all the details of that Florida journey and the reactions of each individual who made it would fill a book. In a word, it was a big success. Some who think of education as a slow process of memorizing facts and figures might disagree. Not so the pupils and teachers of the Center for Deaf Children. They are convinced that they learned more and learned faster than could have been achieved in any other way. And they will tell you that this accelerated rate of learning did not decline when the trip was ended but continued throughout the school year and beyond.

No doubt one of the reasons for this spectacular success stems from the ease of communication within the group. The emancipation of Total Communication was already well-established with them. How that came about is another interesting story so let's shift gears once again to trace

another line in the history of education of the deaf in the Bahamas.

One of America's outstanding deaf persons is Francis (Peggy) Parsons, Gallaudet College faculty, Department of Art. She has traveled widely in foreign countries, largely at her own expense, to promote better education and better opportunities for hearing impaired people. In 1972, her itinerary included a stop at Nassau. There she conducted an intensive course in Signed English for Bahamian teachers of the deaf.

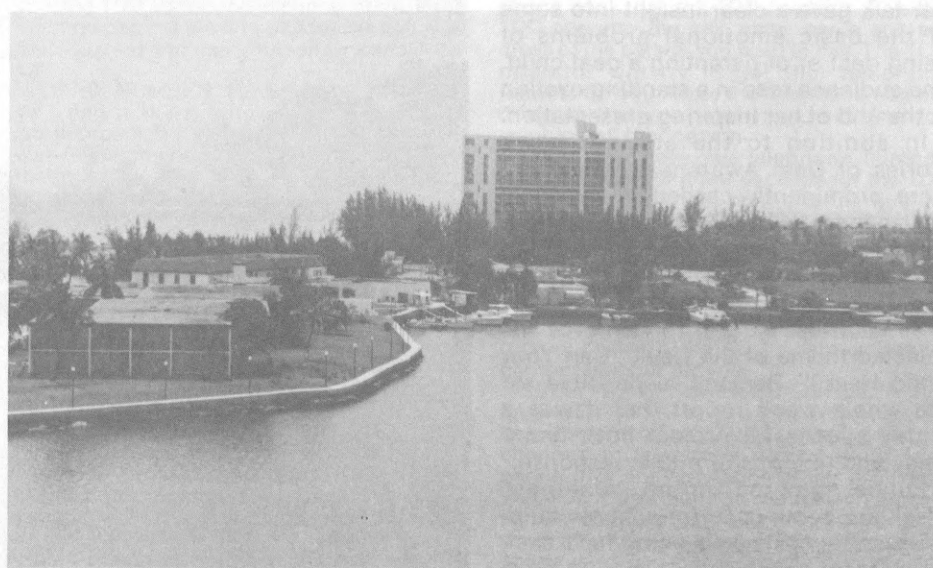
Up to that point, under British influence, instruction had been largely oral in character. The Parsons influence produced a shift toward Total Communication. Since her original visit this modern mode has come to be used in most classes including all of those in Freeport. Professor Parsons made return visits for refresher courses in 1974,

1975, 1978 and 1979. Both teachers and parents were included. Deaf children, their parents, teachers and friends in Grand Bahama and Nassau are loud in their praise of the efforts of this singularly generous ambassador of good will.

Reference was made earlier in this story to Miss Poitier's desire to establish a wide base of support for the Center for Deaf Children. Basic support for the Freeport unit is provided, of course, by the Ministry of Education, Commonwealth of the Bahamas. This includes the building, teachers' salaries, some instructional materials and free tuition for all pupils. Private assistance also plays an important role, coming from numerous organizations having memberships of both native and foreign persons. To cite a few examples: The Rotary Club of Freeport-Lucaya and the Lionettes, women's auxiliary of the Lions Club, have supplied individual hearing aids. The American Women's Club has an ongoing program of support for the Center. These and other groups have been particularly helpful in promoting a Deaf Awareness week throughout the community.

November 18-24, 1979, was designated in both Nassau and Freeport as Deaf Awareness Week. Publicized by prominent roadside posters and stories in the Freeport News, the week-long program opened with a Sunday morning presentation at the St. Paul's Methodist Church. Children from the Center for Deaf Children, along with others from St. Paul's College, a comprehensive school operated by the church, took part in an hour-long program. Each issue of the daily paper carried pictures and stories of the events of Deaf Awareness Week.

Following the Sunday program, the Center held an open house on Monday.



One of the numerous yacht basins in Freeport with Atlantik Hotel nearby.



A class of Bahamian deaf children pose happily for a group picture.

On Tuesday there was a presentation ceremony when Shiela White and a group from the Lionettes gave additional hearing aids to the school. Wednesday night brought a sign language seminar for parents and other interested individuals who gathered again at the Methodist church. Thursday saw a downtown bake sale by the Lionettes to gather more funds for school projects and future awareness programs. Finally, on Friday the 24th the week culminated in a dinner at Lucayan Steak and Lobster House, a leading restaurant of the area.

Headlining the dinner program as guest speaker was Peggy Parsons who once again came from Washington, D.C. Speaking to an audience of more than 100 parents, teachers, pupils and friends of the deaf she gave an interesting account of her personal struggles to overcome the handicap of deafness. Her talk gave a clear insight into some of the basic emotional problems of being deaf or of parenting a deaf child. The audience rose in a standing ovation at the end of her inspiring presentation.

In addition to the straight news stories of Deaf Awareness Week that were prominently carried in the local newspaper, several informational articles on the history of education of the deaf, causes of deafness and diagnosis and prevention also appeared from time to time. These helped to reinforce the selected theme of the week "Can Your Child Hear?" Persons responsible for the whole week report that it was a highly successful project both financially and in terms of public response.

Funds gathered during Awareness Week are being used for school equipment and a nestegg is being held back for a repeat program next year which is hoped to be even more impressive than

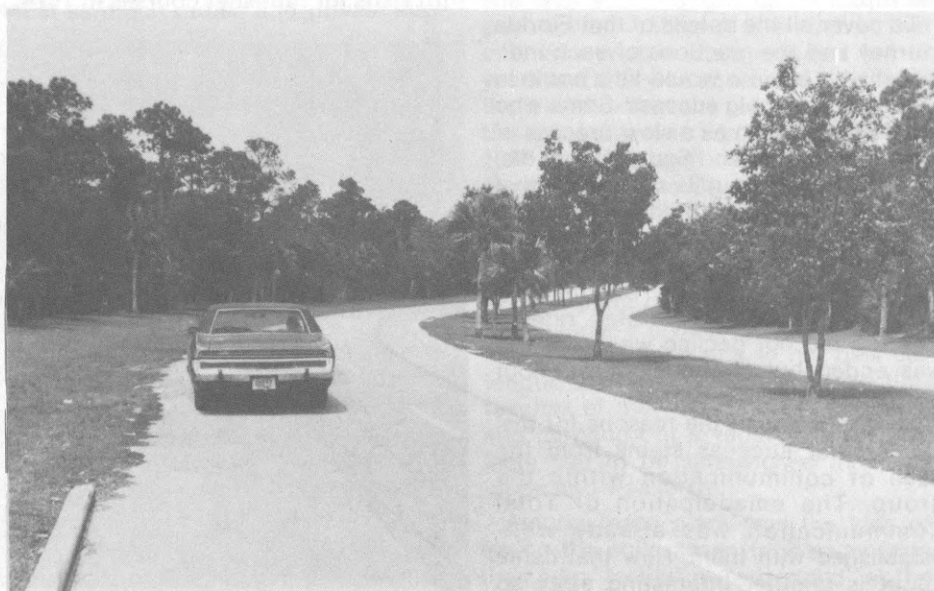
1979. The committee is already looking for a speaker and other feature events to catch public attention and help advance the cause of the deaf in the islands.

Despite remarkable progress that has been made at the Freeport Center since it opened in 1976, much remains to be accomplished. There is as yet no adequate preschool program for a few young children who have already been identified as deaf. Some arrangement for training a teacher for these children is needed with no immediate solution in sight. As a temporary arrangement, Lilliamae Brown, a school custodial employee and mother of two normal children is helping with some of these little ones. She is receiving some help from Carolyn Bainbridge, a young English woman who lives temporarily in Freeport-Lucaya. Admittedly a "make

do" arrangement, this plan has an uncertain future. Ultimately provisions need to be worked out for training and employing necessary personnel. At present the island is not prepared to offer such training.

Another goal for the pupils that has not yet been clearly spelled out is a more ambitious field trip than the Florida journey in 1979. The youngsters dream of seeing faraway places and are already working diligently toward raising enough money to make such dreams come true. Their teachers, families and friends are quite as interested. They know that with the freedom of communication existing in this group, learning can take place at an unbelievable rate when properly stimulated. And the learning is not superficial. The children write better, talk more and better and simply learn more when taking part in mind-stretching experiences. Perhaps it is simply because, like the popular rent-a-car ads, they try harder.

Travelers in the Caribbean are often approached by school children who solicit funds. It may be for support of a school fair, educational equipment or a class trip to Washington, D.C., or elsewhere. That deaf children can and do have the same ambitions is natural; but that they could actually bring it off is a matter for some astonishment both to themselves and to their elders. Having once succeeded with the trip to Disney World, the youngsters at the Hawksbill Center are now wondering "What next?" The answer to that question may appear in another story in THE DEAF AMERICAN when the deaf children of Grand Bahama Island have themselves decided.



On endless Freeport boulevards with flowering shrubs, drivers keep to the left, English style.

Dial 800-855-1155 For TDD Operator Services

By JOE HEIL, Assistant Manager-Services for Disabled People
American Telephone & Telegraph Company

Beginning June 19, 1980, TDD users have a new toll-free number for improved telephone service. Twenty-four hour TDD Operator Services will help TDD users who travel and will provide other services. This new service being provided by the Bell System will be available to callers from independent or non-Bell telephone companies.

Operators at four regional centers will use TDDs to answer TDD users who call the nationwide toll free number, 800-855-1155.

The TDD operator will help you complete calls while you are away from your home or office, obtain telephone numbers, report troubles on your telephone when your local TDD Customer Assistance Bureau is closed. The operator will help when you have difficulty making calls or when you get recorded announcements that give number changes or disconnected telephone numbers.

TDD users who travel and use portable TDDs may place calls from hotels and motels and pay for them on their hotel bill or use a personal Telephone Credit Card or bill the call to their homes.

TDD operators cannot serve as an answering service for voice to TDD or TDD to voice. You will have to use your present methods to make TDD to voice calls.

TDD users served by telephone equipment that requires the calling telephone numbers given verbally will have to continue to place their calls in that manner to dial the TDD operator.

Calls placed with the help of an operator, such as credit card, collect, third number, person to person and calls billed to your hotel room, cost more than those you dial yourself without the help of the operator.

There is no charge for calls to your TDD Customer Assistance Bureau (Business Office or Repair Service).

This new service lets you get help from the TDD Operator to make:

- CREDIT CARD CALLS (if you have a telephone credit card)
- COLLECT CALLS (calls paid for by the person you are calling)
- THIRD NUMBER TELEPHONE CALLS (calls billed to a number other than the one you are calling to or from)
- PERSON-TO-PERSON CALLS (calls to a specific person)
- CALLS FROM A HOTEL OR MOTEL

- CALLS FROM A COIN PHONE (only credit card, collect or bill to third number calls)

The TDD operator also helps you:

- GET THE NUMBER IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM WITH A CALL
- GET CREDIT FOR PROBLEM CALLS
- GET TELEPHONE NUMBERS THAT YOU CANNOT FIND IN THE TELEPHONE BOOK
- REPORT PROBLEMS WITH YOUR TELEPHONE

TDD users and TDD operators will be learning new things with new terms. Every effort is being made to reduce any inconvenience and confusion because of the new system. The system for typing telephone numbers and other information has been designed to make it easier on the caller and to reduce mistakes. With a little experience and practice it will become easier for both the TDD User and Operator. The following describes the services:

CREDIT CARD CALLS—If you have your own telephone credit card, you can make calls charging them to your credit card number. When you use your telephone credit card, the charge for the call will appear on your telephone bill. To get your own telephone credit card, contact your telephone company's TDD Customer Assistance Bureau and ask for one. Telephone credit cards are available at no cost.

COLLECT CALLS—You can call "collect" if the person or business you are calling agrees to pay for the call. The TDD operator will type to the person you are calling that the call is collect and ask if that person will pay for the call. If the person agrees to pay for the call, the TDD operator will connect you. If the person does not want to pay for the call, you must pay for the call yourself or cancel the call.

THIRD NUMBER TELEPHONE CALLS—You can make a long distance call from another person's telephone and bill it to your own telephone number or to another number that will pay for the call. This is a "bill to third number call."

PERSON-TO-PERSON CALLS—You can call "person-to-person" if you want to call a particular person. For example, if you want to call only Mr. Smith and he has other people living or working with him, you can call "person-to-person" to Mr. Smith. This way you will not have to pay for the call if someone else answers the phone and Mr. Smith is not available. To make a person to person call, give the TDD operator the name of the person you want to reach. Person-to-person calls are more expensive.

CALLS FROM A HOTEL OR MOTEL—Some hotel telephone equipment requires you to make calls through the hotel operator. In these situations, you may need to use a public phone in the hotel lobby to get the TDD operator.

BILL TO ROOM—If you have a portable TDD and you want to make a call from your hotel room, check the hotel dialing instructions to see how you dial long distance calls from your room. Dial the 800 number and tell the TDD operator you are calling from a hotel by typing "FROM HOTEL" before the name, area code and telephone number of the hotel. Give the TDD operator your name and hotel room number.

Other BILLING—You can use your telephone credit card, call collect or bill to a third number if you are staying at a hotel. Just follow the TDD directions for those types of calls. You won't have to give the hotel room number in those cases.

CALLS FROM A PUBLIC PAY (COIN) TELEPHONE (LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE)—If you have a portable TDD, you can use a coin telephone to make a credit card, collect or bill to third number call. You cannot put money in the phone to pay for the call because the TDD Operator cannot collect or return your money. Tell the TDD Operator you are using a coin telephone by typing FROM COIN before the area code and telephone number of the coin phone.

Some additional services to make your telephone service more useful:

IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS WITH CALLS—Sometimes you need help making a call. For example, you know the person you are calling cannot answer by voice, but you get a voice answer. It may be that you are getting a wrong number or a telephone company voice recording saying that the telephone number is changed or disconnected. If this happens, you can ask the TDD operator to help you make the call. Call the TDD operator if you are cut off in the middle of a call or if your messages are garbled because of telephone line problems. The TDD operator will deduct the charges for these kinds of problems.

REQUESTS FOR TELEPHONE NUMBERS—If you want to get the telephone number of someone not in your local telephone book, call the TDD operator. Give the TDD operator the city, state, name and address of the person you want to call. The TDD operator will try to get that telephone number for you. Write the telephone number down so that you have it the next time you want to call that person.

When you have the telephone number, hang up, wait for a few seconds for the TDD operator to hang up, then dial the number yourself. It costs less to dial yourself.

Note: The TDD operator can give you numbers only from regular telephone books and does not have the TDI Directory or local TDD books. If the number you want is one that the person does not want given out (non-published), the TDD operator cannot get that number for you.

TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE & REPAIR SERVICE—As you may know, special business offices with TDDs can help you with changes in telephone service, your telephone bills and telephone repair problems. The TDD Customer Assistance Bureau that serves your telephone may not be in your city or state. You may have to call the TDD operator to get the telephone number and the hours it is open. Most problems with bills

and service can best be handled during business hours. Occasionally, a serious telephone repair problem may require attention when the office is closed.

For problems with telephone service or billing, call your area TDD Customer Assistance Bureau during the hours it is open.

For telephone repair problems when the TDD Customer Assistance Bureau is closed, call the TDD operator.

If your telephone is out of order and another TDD is not available, you may want to ask a family member or neighbor to call the local repair service number to report the repair problem.

IN AN EMERGENCY—Since the TDD operator is located in regional centers, perhaps far from your home and does not have your local emergency numbers, you will want to post the phone numbers of your local fire, police, hospital and other emergency services and continue to summon emergency help as you have done in the past. The telephone companies assume no responsibility for any failure to forward emergency calls placed through the TDD operator.

DETAILED CUSTOMER INSTRUCTION—Your local Bell Telephone Company, with the assistance of local organizations, is distributing a customer information booklet that lists step-by-step instructions for using the new TDD Operator Services. If you do not receive a copy, contact your Bell Telephone Customer Assistance Bureau by TDD or dial 800-855-1155 to obtain the number of the Customer Assistance Bureau serving your area.

MANY PEOPLE HAVE HELPED—The Bell System is indebted to many TDD users, consumer panel members, representatives of major organizations speaking for consumers and others who provided input, reviewed our procedures and helped us better understand the needs of TDD users by sharing with us their knowledge and experience.

Blessings

Compiled by ROY K. HOLCOMB

People stare at you as you use sign language. They are fascinated and wish they could learn it. You have something they don't have.

* * *

In an argument if you do not care to "listen," all you have to do is merely close your eyes or turn your head. Then it matters not what the other person says as you won't hear him or her.

* * *

In a crowded room where everyone is talking at once and nobody really hearing anything, you can flash a bigger smile since you don't hear anything and aren't the least disturbed.

* * *

At night you can lie down to sleep without worrying about night noises and sleep like a log.

* * *

When you wish to say something in a crowd that you don't wish others to know about, you merely mouth the words for lipreading, fingerspell or use the language of signs.

* * *

You can read or study; without most noises bothering you.

* * *

Perhaps the greatest "blessing" of all is the one of knowing that your handicap of deafness can be the least crippling of all handicaps. For proof of this all you have to do is look around you.

* * *

You are taking a nap. There is a lot of noise in the house. It doesn't bother you one wee bit and you have a good nap uninterrupted by noise or anything.

* * *

You don't have to hear people cough, cry, sneeze, etc.

* * *

You are thankful that more and more places are providing interpreters, and/or captions for you, to help you understand what is going on in life.

* * *

You are thankful that there is becoming less discrimination against the deaf in employment and elsewhere.

* * *

You are thankful that more and more parents are accepting their children's handicap and really trying to help them have the good life.

* * *

You don't have to worry about growing deaf when you get old.

NTID Project To Study Signs Used For Technical Communication

Today's rapidly increasing technical discoveries often create a need for new words to identify technical concepts. These technical discoveries also create a need for new technical signs to identify these same technical concepts for the nation's 14 million deaf and hearing impaired people.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) is sponsoring a nationally based project to collect, evaluate and record signs used for technical communication.

Videotapes that contain more than 800 technical words and their corresponding technical signs have been developed in eight subject areas, including mathematics, English, business, engineering and fine and applied arts. Each word is signed, spoken and captioned with spellings and diacritical markings to aid pronunciation. The videotapes are being used for instruction by RIT faculty, staff and students.

In addition, instruction manuals which describe the signs and their ap-

propriate positions and movements also are being developed. The videotapes and instruction manuals, which are independent of each other, will soon become available for dissemination to deaf education programs—throughout the country and to other nations.

"Communications research at NTID is an integral part of the total research effort at Rochester Institute of Technology," says Dr. M. Richard Rose, RIT president. "NTID's presence at RIT gives our communications research people a unique opportunity to apply their research in a test market situation—our deaf and hearing faculty, staff and students help us refine the products of our research and make them more marketable for others."

Another NTID communications research project currently in progress is meeting the continual need to provide deaf students with opportunities to practice communication skills through materials used in the classroom.

Thirty deaf RIT students are practicing speechreading lessons developed from materials taught in the formal

classroom through the use of a Dynamic Audiovideo Interactive Device (DAVID). The system incorporates computer-based learning and instructional television. The DAVID system also has potential for instruction in both sign and oral communication modes.

Several DAVID systems will be installed in the NTID Self-Instructional Laboratory next year to help meet the needs of all deaf students in speechreading courses.

Dr. William E. Castle, vice president of RIT and director of NTID, says that, "one of NTID's basic missions is to conduct communications research that can be applied to develop new, imaginative teaching methods. 'We believe that the DAVID system and the additional practice it provides our deaf students will result in a significant improvement in speechreading ability and thus assist in improving the communication skills of deaf people,' he adds. 'We plan to make the DAVID system available nationally to deaf education professionals once the preliminary research data on

(continued on page 31)



Eye-catching arrangement of three major paintings by John Brewster, Jr. (1766–1854) at the recent "American Folk Painters of Three Centuries" exhibition, held by the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City. (Photo by Geoffrey Clements.)

Deaf Pride Glows In Museum Exhibit Of Paintings By Deaf Artist Of Early America

By ROBERT SWAIN, Associate Feature Editor

Deaf Pride shone as bright as the spotlights directly above the six paintings by deaf-born John Brewster, Jr., at the "American Folk Painters of Three Centuries" exhibition, recently held by the internationally known Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City. Featured were 140 works of 37 artists. The historical art survey lasted 12 weeks and covered an entire floor. Sponsors were the Manhattan Chase Bank and the 50th Anniversary Exhibition Fund.

Brewster's six paintings with their unaffected quality and simplicity of stark realism, despite his lack of a formal art training, were the focus of considerable attention and reinforced his solid place in our rich cultural history.

Brewster was one of a handful of self-taught, though talented, limners in America after the Revolution, who fulfilled the desire and vanity of merchants and businessmen to leave for posterity images of their self-made affluence and also of their well-dressed wives and well-fed children. In short, the surviving results of his brushes constitute a documentary of the emerging mercantile class in the early, formative years of the United States.

Of course, the interest in the selected examples of Brewster's brushwork was heightened by the museum's mention of his deafness and the fact that he supported himself as an artist—unusual in an era of so little understanding of the deaf as human beings. He was referred to as a "deaf-mute" in the museum's

threefold descriptive guide for visitors and in the biographical sketch, in big print, that was posted at the exhibition.

The importance of Brewster as a major folk artist was accentuated in the museum's positioning of three of his portraits in a prominent area directly in front of the elevators (see photo). Thus, the visitors got a first view of the comprehensive exhibition.

The area looked as if it were the entrance hall of an 18th century mansion, with the appealing likenesses of the Prince family grouped with two antique Chippendale side chairs and a large period dropleaf table of mahogany on which was a bowl of assorted flowers. The raised floor's decoratively patterned tiles were copied from the floor in the center portrait.

The canvas, on left in the photo, is of dark-haired, 16-year-old Sarah Prince sitting behind a fragile spinet displaying an opened songbook. As she patiently sat for the deaf artist in 1801 the thought surely crossed her mind that he was unable to enjoy the delights of music. The center portrait is of patrician Henry James Prince and son William, painted in 1800. The right canvas is of another son, the handsome, delicate-featured Henry James Prince, Jr., completed in 1801. These portraits reveal Brewster's keen eye for composition and skill in tying all components into a pleasing, harmonious arrangement.

That Brewster had a sensitive approach toward youth and old age was demonstrated in his three other por-

traits at the well-attended exhibition. The freshness of childhood radiated from the canvas of a little, round-faced girl holding a bird in hand against a bucolic background of soft greens and a pale blue sky. The portraits of Colonel Cutts and his wife, each 74½ × 20 inches, had them staring out with a serene acceptance of their winter of life. The stern New England couple posed for the artist between 1795 and 1800. The portraits are owned by the Dyer-York Library and Museum of Saco, Maine. The study of the lass, executed in 1805, is the property of the New York Historical Association.

Coming from an educated and cultural family—his father was an eminent physician—Brewster had an awareness of the symbols of gracious living. For instance, the spinet in Sarah Prince's painting and the finely crafted furniture and other decorative effects in the portraits of Henry James Prince and his sons.

In its thumbnail biography of the deaf painter at the exhibition, the prestigious Whitney museum said, in part: "Brewster was a deaf-mute but learned to communicate well enough to earn his living as a portrait painter.

"In 1817 Brewster enrolled in the first class at the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons in Hartford; he remained for three years learning artificial speech and lip reading before returning to Maine in 1820.



Brewster's double portrait of Henry James Prince and son William, Measures 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On loan from the Historical Society of Old Newbury, Newburyport, Mass.

"Brewster's latest work is dated 1832 and although he lived until 1854, neither paintings nor records of the last twenty years of his life have been found."

What the Whitney Museum stopped short of explaining how the deaf portraitist actually communicated with his hearing clients is picked up in the beautifully printed, profusely illustrated 233-page "American Folk Painters of Three Centuries," published in association with the Whitney Museum (hard cover, \$35; soft cover, \$15).^{*} In the chapter on Brewster, reproducing nine of his works, including the six at the exhibition, the artist was said to have depended on "basic natural signs" he had mastered and on the use of pencil and paper. He was 51 when he entered the new "asylum," long since renamed the American School for the Deaf, motivated by a desire to bridge his communication gaps. The book quoted the broad aims of the pioneering new institution: "To impart language to its pupils, and through its instrumentality to establish social intercourse among themselves and with the rest of the world; to instruct the mind by means of signs, writing, pictures, the manual al-

phabet, artificial speech, and reading the lips." Total communication, you say.

Thanks to the rescue of Brewster after nearly a century of obscurity by art scholars and thanks to the current trend of investing in art and antiques of unquestioned merit as hedges against escalating inflation, the artist's creative output has soared in monetary value within recent years. Compare the price of nearly \$8,000 in 1976 for his representation of a middle-aged, somber businessman with the dizzy \$67,500 shelled out last year for his charming canvas of a pretty, rosy-cheeked little girl in her Sunday best. At this year's Annual Antiques Show of national renown in New York City, companion portraits of a shrewd-eyed gentleman and his plain, dutiful wife were offered for under \$40,000.

While John Brewster's stature is most secure in America's cultural past, he also shines in our Deaf Heritage as an early challenger of the stereotype of the deaf.

^{*} Jean Lipman and Tom Armstrong, Editors. Hudson Hills Press, Inc., New York, N.Y.



Brewster's painting of young Miss Sarah Prince attracted much attention at the Whitney Museum's recent exhibition. Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kaplan. (Photo by Geoffrey Clements)

Photos used with this article are by courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art.

Sign Language Tours At The Hirshhorn Museum

The Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, D.C., is currently offering sign language tours for the hearing impaired and other visitors. The free tours begin each Sunday at 12:30 p.m. Groups may also arrange special visits by calling 202-381-6713 or TTY 202-381-4411.

The tours, lasting approximately one hour, are given by Ken Puckett, a member of the Museum's trained docent staff. Puckett's itinerary focuses on highlights of the permanent collection, including sculptures by Daumier, Degas, Matisse and Rodin; paintings by artists of the Ashcan School, Surrealists and Abstract Expressionists, as well as other important examples of modern art. The tours conclude with a view of the special exhibition currently on display at the Museum.

The sign language tours complement the Museum's existing schedule of general tours, which are offered Monday through Saturday at 10:30 a.m., noon and 1:30 p.m., and on Sundays at 12:30 p.m., 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. All tours are free and begin at the information desk, plaza level.

The Hirshhorn Museum, open seven days a week from 10 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. (until 9 p.m. after April 1) is located on Independence Avenue at 8th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. The nearest Metro stops are Smithsonian and L'Enfant Plaza. Admission is free.

Helping The Deaf Student Discover Himself: A Cooperative Venture

By MATTIE BOX, Consultant in Special Education
Education Service Center, Region XI, Fort Worth, Texas

Once upon a time there were two people who chose to become parents of a six-year-old deaf child, so they searched diligently until they found a beautiful deaf girl child and lived happily ever afterward. Have you ever read such a wondrous fairy tale? When looking for a child to adopt, most couples picture a tiny baby with curly blonde hair and laughing blue eyes who can easily adjust into their neat and ordered lives.

When a minister asked my husband and me to take a deaf child into our home, we were naive enough to believe that we could adopt a child who had already experienced most of the deprivations of this life with the added handicap of deafness and mold her into a pattern that would fit our middle-aged, rather old-fashioned, Christian lifestyle. We did not carefully consider the influences of early life situations that might never leave her free to accept normal personal relationships that were taken for granted in our family of seven children. However, if we were confronted with the same question again, we would still answer in the affirmative and do our very best to adequately teach her to become a first class citizen.

Since I chose my deaf child, I will have a different viewpoint from that of a mother who wakes up from the anesthesia to find that the lovely tiny baby that she anticipated having for so long has a flaw that can never be cured or erased. I have never experienced the true panic that comes with such an unforgettable experience. I can only speak from my viewpoint 13 years ago when my child looked through the wire netting of the school yard fence at me. She flopped her long taffy-colored pony tail bewitchingly, climbed on her tricycle and pedalled hurriedly across the playground. How little did I realize at that historic moment the impact of taking such a child into my life for all her youthful days. There were times when I felt impelled to package her up "lock stock and barrel" and return her to the orphan's home from whence she came. She had repeatedly been hustled back and forth from various homes because of her temper tantrums and deafness. However, my life has been richly blessed by this experience of having the opportunity to enfold a child into my heart and daily lifestyle.

When this problem of deafness strikes a child within a family setting,

whether at birth or later, parents have all of the usual problems of training plus the very special added hardships associated with a severe inner language, speech and hearing deprivation. At such a time young parents need expert assistance immediately. Comprehensive counseling and habilitation services should be available within the home setting for the young child and his parents during the critical time between the first diagnosis of deafness and the period before the child enters school.

Marital conflicts often result while parents are striving to reconcile themselves to the whole unwelcome situation. Through their own hurt feelings and frustrations, these parents often transmit unintentionally to the child a lack of love and caring. At this point deaf parents are far ahead of others since they have already accepted deafness as a way of life. The training concerning the child's feelings of self-worth is often neglected in the home of hearing parents, and frustrations are encountered from the very beginning of life or of the handicapping condition.

My husband and I had already experienced a successful home life with seven lovely children when we became adoptive parents, but we still experienced an emotional shock even though we knew what to expect from such a situation. No one can successfully explain what the change will be like until one is directly involved in it. That is probably the reason why the judge asked both of us separately if we understood that the child was deaf and would never regain her hearing. Experts say that a person's whole self and ego are formed by the age of six, yet we felt able to cope with all of the terrible experiences that had been hers from a broken home environment.

The home must serve as a bastion from which the child can go forth to cope with the relationships with his peers, the demands of his teachers and occasional snubs from an unthinking society. The outpouring of love and acceptance must not depend upon the child's performance in relation to the life style of friends or other members of the family. Growth in both the academic and affective domains must be measured with regard to his/her own past performance and future expectancies. Attainable goals must be set and progress noted at the end of reasonable periods of time.

In order to communicate with the child and his other deaf friends, it is imperative that both parents and siblings learn to use total communication skills. Practice in the utilization of the language of signs aids in the attainment of language skills, and communication lines stay open within the home. The attitudes of parents and siblings toward the handicap colors the thinking processes of all those with whom the child comes in contact at home and in the community. Many deaf adults relate that their own family members failed to include them in the day-to-day conversations about seemingly unimportant subjects. However, these items become vastly important to us if we cannot hear them. If a caring family provides the needed mechanical aids to learning and the home training within an atmosphere of realistic humaneness and acceptance, the child will be more successful in any environment within the community framework.

Without intentionally doing so, parents may become overprotective toward their handicapped children. Rather than being concerned about what might happen, consideration should be expressed about what to do when something does occur. Church activities, paper routes, part-time jobs, participation in sports, baton twirling, scouting or other social activities increase the self-reliance that is so vital to the person's successful participation in this life with its complexities and multitudes of problems. A sense of belonging to a group is essential for real emotional satisfaction and happiness. The child must gradually but realistically realize that life does occur in a world dominated by people who hear. The effective and supportive home is one which never wavers in love and encouragement but also maintains high expectations in academic, communicative and social skills.

People who hear often have negative attitudes toward deaf people because they do not understand the problem of deafness and cannot communicate with them in order to develop such needed skills. Human nature is such that most people are shy and slightly afraid of contacts with handicapped people. Part of "the art of being deaf" is to be aware that the public has these obstructive feelings that inhibit normal human experiences with others. It is expedient that we help our deaf students to under-

stand people and their unusual hang-ups that they, themselves, do not understand or acknowledge that they possess. The so-called "normal" person will certainly not change an attitude that he does not even realize that he has, so it becomes the task of parents to train their children to understand that they must bridge this gap with humor, a quiet spirit of humbleness and an adeptness in social behaviors.

People of the world will not make the effort to include the deaf just because it is right for them to do so, so it is expedient for us as parents, along with our deaf children, to be natural and kind even when we are hurt and angry deep inside at injustices or inequities. Our help to enlighten people can change such outmoded attitudes. These attitudinal changes take much time and effort, and we must not lose courage when success seems to be in some far and distant realm. We only have to look back 50 years to realize that progress in the affective areas has been tremendous in spite of the barriers that still remain.

Deaf people should not be hidden in minority pockets as second class citizens because the society of man sometimes refuses to acknowledge their existence in this nation as ordinary people with a hearing problem. However, many deaf people feel that the world has negative attitudes when it is a situation of a lack of concern rather than a lack of consideration. Even students minus a handicap have to work to fit into the environment around them as they grow into adulthood.

Realization that it is normal to experience culture shocks, emotional outbursts and other adolescent behavior becomes an important facet to be considered in the affective training. Unusual adjustments to sociological pressures are rampant within each student group whether or not handicaps are present or apparent. Deaf students look so normal that it is difficult for peers and teachers to realize that a handicap exists. People expect normal behavior and communication skills from those who appear to have no physical problems.

The future of successful deaf life experiences and academic successes depends upon a total commitment from the student, his parents, his church

leaders, his peers, his teachers and supportive staff and the community within which he resides. A worthwhile venture involves intense preparation and investment of time and effort in order to insure successful dividends in changing the opportunities for adults who happen to have a handicap.

As far as the church is concerned with the deaf minority population of this nation, these people may as well have been born in a remote highland village in New Guinea. Many attempts have been made, but a real understanding of the deaf person and his feelings and needs is very sadly lacking in most areas of the world.

In our attempts to teach deaf people we have continued to do it our way rather than to ascertain what would truly benefit them in their extreme struggle to understand abstract concepts that need simplification in order that they may understand and assimilate them. Then through our actual church activities we fail to love enough to provide the needed support that will bolster sagging self-egos and alleviate the loneliness that the lack of hearing brings. God did not instruct us to teach only normal or so called normal persons. He said go into all nations and preach the gospel to the whole creation.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to Ms. Christel Stevens (Letter to the Editor, June 1980) who was upset to learn that the National Captioning Institute has presented Mrs. Carter with an adapter unit.

The adapter unit was presented to the President and Mrs. Carter at a White House reception honoring the National Captioning Institute and the debut of the closed-captioning service. We were very pleased that Mrs. Carter chose to add the reception to her very crowded schedule.

The President has long been an active supporter of the closed-captioning system and played a major role in getting it implemented. Upon assuming office, the President wrote to the presidents of the three major networks and PBS urging them to adopt a closed-captioning system. His support of closed captioning has been invaluable and we felt it appropriate to show our appreciation to the President and the First Lady by presenting them with an adapter unit.

Jane Miller
Public Relations Manager
National Captioning Institute

NTID
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- Provide interpreting services within the Institute.
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Completion of a formal interpreter training program or its equivalent, ability to expressively transliterate at 120 words per minute, and entry level experience in voice (reverse) interpreting on a one-to-one basis necessary. Must demonstrate knowledge of and willingness to uphold the RID Code of Ethics.

Attractive compensation package. Pleasant working environment on modern 1300 acre RIT campus. Join a professional staff dedicated to providing highly motivated deaf students with a college education.

Send resume: Personnel Manager, Box DA7, Bldg. 60.



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TOM GRANT RIPPE

Write: Robin Rippe Shaw, 4504, N. Manila, Fresno, California 93727.

Whereabouts of Eva, Tracey and Vivian Rippe will be much appreciated.

Record 247 Graduates Receive Degrees at 116th Commencement of Gallaudet College

Gallaudet College conferred more degrees upon graduating students on May 19, 1980, than it has any time since Abraham Lincoln signed the legislation making Gallaudet a college for the deaf in 1864. The largest-ever group of graduates consisted of 149 students receiving bachelor's degrees, 87 master's degrees, two doctor's degrees and nine associate of arts degrees for a total of 247.

For the first time Gallaudet granted M.B.A. degrees and A.A. degrees. The new graduate program in Business Administration has come about as a result of the cooperative efforts of the college and universities in Washington, D.C., through the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area. Candidates for the degree met the requirements for the program by taking courses at other universities in addition to their studies at Gallaudet.

The Associate of Arts program in Interpreting has been established to prepare people to meet the growing demand for professional interpreters.

Newsweek reported this year on the burgeoning interest in sign language in the United States and the new career opportunities created by new legislation and increased awareness (January 7, 1980). While Gallaudet has always welcomed hearing students to its graduate programs, the A.A. in Interpreting is the first undergraduate degree program to which hearing students have been admitted as candidates.

The speaker at Gallaudet's 116th commencement exercises was Eleanor Holmes Norton, chair of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Norton also received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Gallaudet for her work in extending the guarantees of human rights to minorities and women.

A second honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred upon Edna Paananen Adler, consultant, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, U.S. Department Educa-

tion. Deaf herself since the age of 10, Adler is sought out by U.S. and foreign governments for her assistance in designing and establishing rehabilitation services.

Thomas S. Spradley received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. An educator who is the parent of a deaf child, Spradley co-authored **Deaf Like Me**. His book, which has been translated into several languages, is the true story of his family's struggle through anguish to the love and acceptance they share.

President Jimmy Carter signed all degrees, a tradition which has been followed by each President since Ulysses S. Grant. Gallaudet is still the world's only accredited liberal arts college for deaf students.

The well-known Gallaudet Dance Group provided entertainment during the ceremonies, which were held in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Laura Thomas Of HKNC Receives Crime Prevention Award

Laura J. Thomas, rehabilitation counselor with the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults in Sands Point, was the recipient of a special commendation from the New York City Police Department's Crime Prevention Section in recognition of her work in helping to train police in ways of communicating with deaf persons. It is believed to be the first such program instituted by a police department anywhere in the country.

The program also provides handicapped persons with booklets about crime prevention printed in braille and large type in both English and Spanish. Miss Thomas has also been involved in the production of video cassette tapes used as training devices for both members of the police force and the hearing impaired. All training aids will be available at public and special libraries.

Miss Thomas received her award in special ceremonies held Monday, June 2, 1980, at Police Headquarters, 1 Police Plaza, New York. Miss Thomas began her work at the Helen Keller National Center in 1975 as a sign language instructor, and was named rehabilitation counselor in 1976. She holds a B.A. degree from Gallaudet College for the Deaf and received her master's degree in Deafness Rehabilitation from New York University. She is a resident of New York City.

Louisiana Association Receives Funds For Usher's Syndrome Project

The Louisiana Association of the Deaf (LAD) has obtained a grant from the Louisiana Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to implement a project designed to serve the state's large population of people with Usher's Syndrome. This project, "Counseling and Service Coordination Program for the Deaf-Visually Impaired," will be the first major effort to meet the adult service needs of this handicapped population which numbers approximately 300 individuals which is more than twice as many as in any other state.

Usher's Syndrome is a condition of deafness and retinitis pigmentosa, a visual impairment characterized by night blindness and tunnel vision, leading to total loss of vision for some individuals. This condition is hereditary and has its greatest impact during adulthood.


Linda Annala, formerly of Elmhurst, New York, has accepted the position as the coordinator of the new program. She is a graduate of Gallaudet College and has taught at the Illinois School for the Deaf for seven years. She since has completed a post-master's work in deafness rehabilitation at New York University.

The program will provide counseling, information and referral and will de-

monstrate the need for a permanent program of services for the state population of people with Usher's Syndrome. The program coordinator will work closely with vocational rehabilitation and other service delivery agencies and organizations to assist in providing the needed services.

Funding for this project is being provided by a grant from the Louisiana Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of which David W. Myers, State Coordinator of Services for the Deaf, is the project officer. It is intended to be a three-year project but is subject to annual renewal based on availability of funds.

This is the second project undertaken by the Louisiana Association of the Deaf. Another project, "Census and Job Survey of Deaf and Deaf-Visually Impaired in Louisiana," is nearing completion.

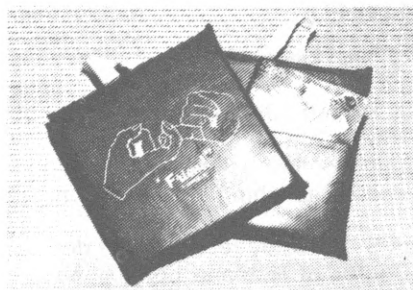


**The
Silent
Performer**

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Gary Theiler as "Balbo"**

**Contact: Dan R. Bailey 5751 Oteo
Lincoln, NE 488-0396**

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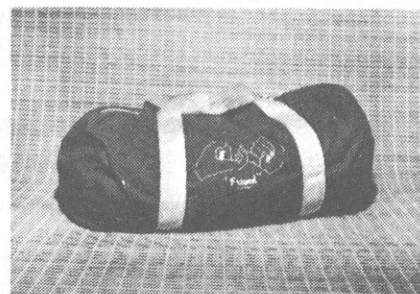
Foam filled vinyl "TUSH" Cushion (13" x 13" x 1½"). \$4.50
Pocket on reverse side, complete with carry handle. Easy to take to a game and watch your favorite team win in comfort!

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NEW NAD PRESIDENT-ELECT—T. Alan Hurwitz of Penbrook, New York is the President-Elect of the National Association of the Deaf. Here he is shown with his wife Vicki after he was sworn in at the Grant Ball at the NAD Centennial Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 5, 1980. (NTID photo)

Hurwitz Chosen NAD President-Elect

At the final session of the Council of Representatives in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 5, T. Alan Hurwitz of Penfield, New York, was named to the office of National Association of the Deaf President-Elect. He had previously been a Board Member from Region One.

Mervin D. Garretson of Silver Spring, Maryland, was elected to another two-year term as Vice President. Nancy J. Rarus of Tucson, Arizona, was chosen Secretary-Treasurer.

Board Members elected for four-year terms: Bill Nye of Maine and Roslyn Rosen of Maryland (Region One), Sharon Hovinga of Iowa (Region Two), William Peace of North Carolina (Region Three) and Lawrence Newman of California (Region Four).

Gertrude Galloway of Frederick, Maryland, assumed the office of NAD President at the conclusion of the convention. Holdover Board Members are Herb L. Pickell of Wisconsin (Region Two), Harvey Jay Corson of Louisiana (Region Three) and Betty Van Tighem of Montana (Region Four). Ralph H. White is also on the Board as Immediate Past President.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Puerto Rico and the Virginia Islands were moved from Region One to Region Three.

Baltimore, Maryland, was chosen for the 1984 convention, with St. Louis previously having been designated for the 1982 meeting.

Total registration at the Centennial Convention was approximately 2,700.

NAD JOB Business Manager

The National Association of the Deaf is seeking an individual to manage the business elements of the Home Office, including purchasing and contracting, a book sales department, a national credit union, a bookkeeping department, and a computer center.

This is a new position and the incumbent will be required to organize the various functions into an efficient, cost effective working unit. The individual must have a grasp of organizational concepts in addition to the usual accounting, financial management, and/or computer educational background.

Prerequisites:

Business Administration degree with emphasis on accounting, financial management and/or computer applications.

Previous experience as accountant, computer programmer and/or financial manager.

Ability to use American Sign Language or willingness to learn.

Salary: \$16,800-\$19,599 dependent on qualifications, plus excellent fringe benefits.

Send letter of interest and resume to:

Albert T. Pimentel
Executive Director
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

The NAD is an Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

NAD JOB Marketing Specialist

The National Association of the Deaf is seeking an individual to assume responsibility for marketing its complete line of books and merchandise on deafness and deafness related subjects.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Travel to schools for the deaf, libraries, state associations of the deaf and other sites nationwide.
- Assisting in all phases of promotional material preparation.

—Developing and conducting a variety of programs to increase sales of the associations publications and merchandise.

Prerequisites:

- Marketing/advertising/public relations educational background
- Knowledge of publications of marketing techniques
- Knowledge of deafness, and ability to use American Sign Language or learn same.

Salary: \$15,700-\$16,400 depending on qualifications plus customary fringe benefits.

Send letter of interest and resume to:

Mr. Albert T. Pimentel
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

The NAD is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

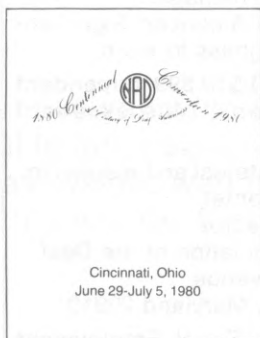


The book you've been waiting for! Jack Gannon covers 100 years of history and tells about schools, programs, events and activities relating to deaf Americans. Also, deaf artists, deaf humor, deaf peddlers, sports, and much more!

Paperback \$11.00*

Hard cover \$18.00*

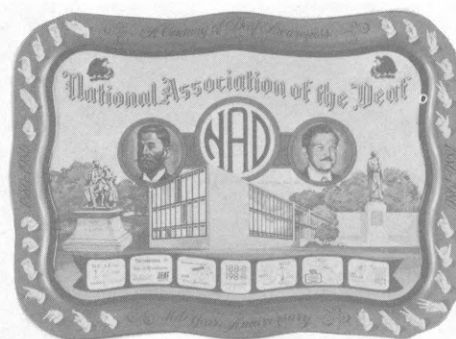
*Special pre-publication price



Centennial Program Book. This exciting book outlines the history and progress of many organizations involved with the deaf community—as well as the NAD and State Associations. A great resource for offices, teachers, parents and “students” of all ages. Special price \$4.00

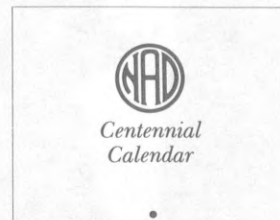
Beautiful metal tray in 4 colors. Has the manual alphabet around the border, and illustrations showing the progress deaf people have made in 100 years. Perfect for anyone who loves to entertain. \$5.00

Matching placemats. Same as tray, but these are high quality plastic that's easy to wash. Set of four is \$5.00
Special Both for \$9.00



Great Gifts for Holiday Giving!

Always have a problem finding the right gifts for your friends and family? This year the NAD has gotten together a beautiful selection of gifts perfect for deaf people, families and friends. Use the order form below and your gifts will arrive in plenty of time for the holidays!



The NAD Centennial Calendar for 1980-1981. The calendar contains many “firsts” in American deaf history. Great gift for those who love to be “in the know!” \$3.50

Mail to: NAD, 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910
I want to order the following: (write in how many)

- _____ Tray(s) at \$5.00 each
- _____ Placemats—set of 4 at \$5.00 per set
- _____ Special Combo—tray and set of placemats \$9.00
- _____ Calendar(s) at \$3.50 each
- _____ Centennial Program book(s) at \$4.00 each
- _____ “Deaf Heritage” \$11.00 paperback
\$18.00 hardcover
- _____ Commemorative Stamp Sheet \$2.00
- _____ “Sign Language and the Deaf Community”
\$8.00 paperback
\$12.00 hardcover
- _____ Total amount enclosed (do not add postage!)

Name _____
Street _____
City-State-Zip _____
Phone _____

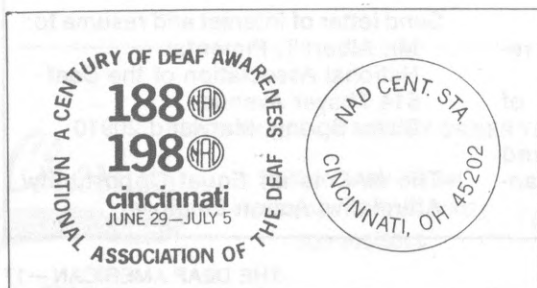


This book was written in honor of Dr. William C. Stokoe, who has pioneered research in our sign language. It tells how research on ASL has dramatically altered society's perception of deaf people and our language. What is the role of sign language in the lives of deaf people? What have been the attitudes of hearing people to sign language? How have the goals and attitudes of deaf people themselves changed in the last 20 years?

The perfect gift for anyone!

Paperback \$8.00

Hard cover \$12.00



This sheet contains historical information about the NAD presidents—and a photograph of the first NAD convention—together with above hand stamped cancellations and the Helen Keller—Anne Sullivan Stamp issued by the Cincinnati—NAD “post office.” A real collectors’ item! \$2.00

Education Section Of The NAD Formed

At the 1980 NAD Convention, an important step was taken to give deaf consumers an avenue to express their views on educational issues. While organizations have existed for teachers of the deaf, administrators and parents, the NAD has not had any formal channel for deaf persons themselves to present officially their views on education of the deaf.

The establishment of an Education Section of the NAD will enable the deaf consumer to make important contributions to professional discussions on educational issues affecting the deaf. The bylaws of this new section were approved on July 4, 1980, at an organizational meeting, and the following were elected to guide the new section for the next two years:

Leo Max Jacobs, chairperson; Peter Seiler, vice chairperson; Albert J. Hlibok, secretary-treasurer. Directors by Regions 1-4, respectively: Gerilee Gus-

tason, George Propp Janie Steele, and Lyle A. Hinks.

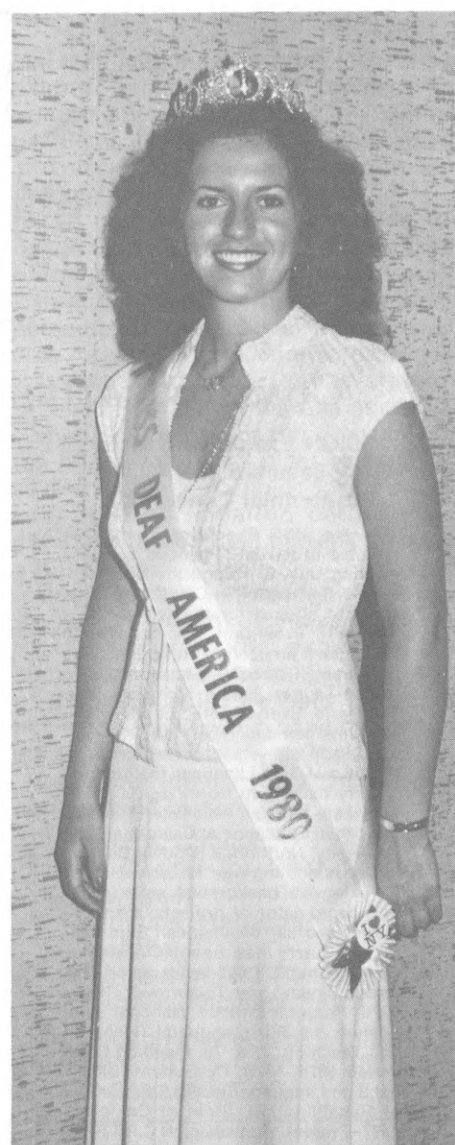
Membership is open to any Advancing Member of the NAD on payment of the special section dues of \$1 annually or \$2 from convention to convention. NAD members through state associations may become associate members by paying the same dues. Send the dues to Mr. Albert J. Hlibok, 4374 166th Street, Flushing, New York 11358. Please indicate the status of your NAD membership and your background, such as consumer, parent, teacher, etc.

If you have any issues or topics for the NAD Education Section to consider, send them to Mr. Leo M. Jacobs, 1021 Leo Way, Oakland, California 94611. The section board will meet this fall to decide priorities among suggested topics and to begin the process of determining the views of NAD members on these topics.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF New Members

Sharon L. Akin Oregon
K. M. Applegate Illinois
Susie Ayers Kansas
Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Barker Michigan
Jill A. Bielawski Arizona
Joan Dee Blank California
Harold W. Braunschweig, Jr. South Carolina
Jean Bruckman France
Patricia Bryant Virginia
Jacqueline W. Brokaw New York
Raymond L. Calloway New Jersey
Brann and Anne Carter Alabama
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde H. Cassady Florida
Barbara B. Chandler New York
Joe A. Chilton Kansas
G. T. Clausen Ohio
Gary Howard Cohen Ohio
Bernadette M. Coughlin New York
Patti Davitt Mississippi
Fred DeCanio California
Nancy J. Dekorte Pennsylvania
Lenore Dillon Indiana
Allen F. Dix California
Mrs. Gerald Edgell Michigan
Elizabeth Feldman New York
Carol I. Garver Ohio
O. Kenneth Gates, 11 Virginia
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gates Michigan
Michele Gennaonu New York
Rita Gesue Pennsylvania
Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Goldwater California
Rita M. Gorel Connecticut
Clifford and Evelyn Groves Michigan
Mr. and Mrs. Wm Lloyd Hammon South Carolina
Ollie B. Harris New York
Karen Harvey California
Simon Hayden Louisiana
Dr. and Mrs. John W. Hengesh California
Eileen Himick New York
Mary M. Honomichl Texas
Kenneth B. Hoops Florida
Virginia Hughes California

Robin Hulsey Missouri
Gerald Kane Pennsylvania
Roxanne B. Keach New York
Carol Kenny Florida
Warner Kopp New Jersey
Carolyn Lee Ohio
Gerri Lehman Maryland
Fr. Jack Logsdon Ohio
Lillian H. Long Ohio
Stephen A. Longo California
Sharon Loomis Michigan
Terri Lee Lopau New York
Betty Lynch Massachusetts
Janet Majors Texas
Gloria A. Marlow Florida
Kathleen E. McMahon New York
Robert and Linda McNeil, Jr. Maryland
Ellen Leah Miller New York
Wayne and Vesta Miller Pennsylvania
Merle Model Washington, D.C.
Elaine Montoya New Mexico
Lois Naegele Illinois
Lealor Phyllis Neuman Illinois
Marcia Kessler Nowak California
Christine O'Malia-Oster New York
Donald E. Otwell Florida
Terry Owens Indiana
Dr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Parks Maryland
Jean Q. Pwekins Louisiana
David Petersen California
Peter E. Pfeffer Florida
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phelps Florida
Lynn Price New York
Mrs. Roger Provencal Minnesota
Robert Reamsnyder Ohio
Charles A. Riccio Washington, D.C.
Michael Rizzolo New York
Dennis R. Shemenauer California
Carmen Gillmore Scott Washington, D.C.
Dana K. Seatvet Kansas
Matthew S. Seidon Washington, D.C.
Stephen R. Schultz New York
Rev. and Mrs. Ronald P. Simons Maryland
Mary P. Sliter Michigan
Mary Stanton Virginia
Jo Anne Stump Quebec, Canada
M. L. Tomlinson California
Carrie L. van der Vlugt Washington, D.C.
Mary L. Waudby Minnesota



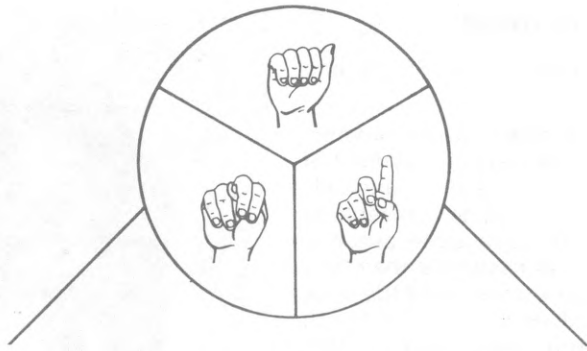
MISS DEAF AMERICA 1980-1986—Mary Beth Barber, a social work major in the College of General Studies at National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester, New York, is the new Miss Deaf America chosen at the NAD's recent Centennial Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. (NTD photo)

Jeanne M. Wells New York
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip J. Wheeler Indiana
Lynn B. Zito California

The following have contributed to Halex House in the memory of

FREDERICK C. SCHREIBER

Lois K. Cherwinski; New Hampshire Association of the Deaf, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Vialli; M. S. Flanagan.—Total \$80.00



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

SIGN Executive Board Selected at NAD Centennial Convention

A new SIGN Executive Board was selected at the SIGN general business meeting, July 2, 1980 at the NAD Centennial Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. Brought aboard for the term, 1980-1982 is: President, Dr. Lawrence Fleischer (Larry); Vice-President, Betty L. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, Janice Cagan-Teuber; Board Members, Ken Rust and Evelyn Zola. Each of the executive board members are SIGN Certified, and are active professionals in the field of Sign Language Instruction.

Larry hails from Northridge, California where he is an Associate Professor of Special Education at California State University, Northridge (CSUN). Being a leader is nothing new to Larry. He has an extensive background as a leader and coordinator of projects; many involving the use of American Sign Language. Larry has been: Organizer, GLAD Forum, "Deaf Leadership: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow", 1977-1978; Program Director, National Symposium on Sign Language Research and Teaching '77 & '78, Planning Committee 1976-1978; Consultant, Bilingual Sign Language Testing, Department of Rehabilitation, State of California 1977-Present; Consultant, N.C.P.T.S.L.I. July 1979; Coordinator, N.C.P.T.S.L.I. 1979-Present; Participant, NATD Advanced Study Institute "Sign Language Research" in Copenhagen, August 1979. Clearly, Larry has a wealth of experience to bring to the SIGN organization!

SIGN/NSSLRT '80

Our next big event is the National Symposium on Sign Language Research and Teaching 1980 which will be held in Boston, Massachusetts from October 26 through October 30 at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. The theme of NSSLRT '80 is "Teaching American Sign Language as a Second Language." NSSLRT '80 offers a program designed to help Sign Language teachers meet this challenge, to aid in their professional development, and to present the best of modern language teaching methods. We feel this information would be valuable to any professional who deals with Sign Language, Interpreters, Counselors, Administrators, etc. Through five days of demonstrations, workshops, lectures, and entertainment, NSSLRT '80 offers a comprehensive program on:

- Language and Culture of the Deaf Community
- Academic Status of ASL
- Curriculum Development
- Teaching Methods
- Teacher & Student Materials & Material Development
- Evaluation

Awards Made at NAD Centennial Convention

Distinguished Service Award—Dr. Ray L. Jones, California State University, Northridge

Knights of the Flying Fingers—(For Outstanding Service to the NAD) Dr. Norman Tully, Maryland; Orville Johnson, Indiana; Yerker Andersson, Washington, D.C.; Willard S. Woods, Sr., Florida; Arthur G. Norris, Maryland.

Robert M. Greenmun Award—(For leadership and service to a state association) Dr. W. T. Griffing, Oklahoma.

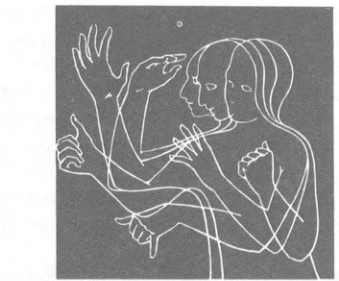
President's Award—Alice Hagemeyer, Maryland—for her pioneer work, strong advocacy and powerful leadership in the area of library services for the deaf.

Executive Director's Award—Jess M. Smith, Indiana, for over 20 years faithful service to the NAD in many capacities, and most particularly in serving as editor of the official publication of the Association, *The Deaf American*.

Special Centennial Awards for Outstanding Service to Deaf People in the Past Century—

Sculpturing—Douglas Tilden
Electrical Engineering—Robert Weitbrecht
Rehabilitation—Boyce R. Williams
Insurance—Arthur L. Roberts
Religion—Henry Winter Syle
Higher Education—Edward Miner Gallaudet
Linguistics—William C. Stokoe
International Relations—Dragoljub Vukotic
Drama—National Theatre of the Deaf
Service to Mankind—Frederick C. Schreiber

Miss Jr. NAD 1980—Jo Amy Gulley, Kentucky



NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SIGN LANGUAGE RESEARCH AND TEACHING

Boston Park Plaza Hotel
BOSTON, MASS.
• October 26-30, 1980

80

For more information, contact:

NAD/NSSLRT
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Telephone (301) 587-1788

Those interested in SIGN certification will have an opportunity to be evaluated in Boston, prior to NSSLRT '80. The evaluation will be held October 22-October 25, 1980. All interested in being evaluated for SIGN certification must apply before September 15, 1980. For Evaluation applications write:

SIGN
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Exhibits

For anyone interested in setting up a display at NSSLRT '80, there will be a limited number of exhibit booths in the Grand Ballroom of the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. The booth rental fee is \$100.00. For more information, or reservation contact:

NSSLRT '80
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Miss Deaf America 1980—Mary Beth Barber, New York

Deafness Research Foundation/National Association of the Deaf Frederick C. Schreiber Awards (New)
#1—To a physician who had demonstrated friendship to the deaf community, Robert J. Ruben, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York.

#2—To a deaf person who sets an example for the deaf community, Phyllis Frelich, deaf actress whose performances in a current Broadway stage production earned her a coveted Tony award as best actress of the year.

Deafness Research Foundation/National Association of the Deaf Peter J. Fine Award—(New) To a deafened person who demonstrates continued excellence, Jean A. Mulrooney, R.N., currently an instructor in Psychology at Gallaudet College.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF
New Members**

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Adair	Tennessee
Virginia Lee Alton	California
Beverly Kay Ashby	Utah
David Balcom	Michigan
Susanna Baltzer	Michigan
Laurie Barbour	New Jersey
Donna R. Barnes	California
Mr. and Mrs. James Bates	South Carolina
Marcia Bayne	Minnesota
Connie Berry	Kentucky
Michael Stanford Bobo	Texas
Jeanne Boles	California
Jane W. Bradford	Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Brown	Oklahoma
Naomi J. Brunn	New York
Mrs. Kelly Caudell	Texas
Paul H. Chamberlain	Illinois
Jodene Renee Church	Colorado
Dennis Cokely	Virginia
Clark J. Coker	Kansas
Jane Crabtree	Colorado
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Crow	Arkansas
Mr. and Mrs. Durrell Culpepper	South Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. William Culpepper	South Carolina
Justin Dart, Jr.	Texas
Jeffrey Edward Davis	Texas
Virginia Diot	Washington
Gene and Holly Duve	Ohio
Donna J. Edinger	Maryland
Charles R. Ewing	Kentucky
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Finkin	New York
Deborah K. Flick	Pennsylvania
Leonard Frank	New York
Mr. and Mrs. Barton C. French	Maryland
Dawn Cheryl Galloway	Maryland
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Samuel Holcomb	New York
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Mr. & Mrs. Bryce Kerr	Iowa
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Donavan Kuttraff	Pennsylvania
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Annie J. Levy	California
Jerry Dale Little	Maryland
Marvis C. Lloyd	Ohio
Frances Celano Lupo	New York
S. Dorothy Mangan	New Jersey
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Mr. and Mrs. Matthew J. McDermott	Georgia
Sarah McLain	Alabama
Ruby Meadows	West Virginia
Anne E. Mehm	Nevada
Mrs. Michael F. Mitchell	Pennsylvania
Louise E. Moore	Maryland
Bryan Morrill	Texas
June Myers	Oregon
Leslie L. Nelson	Michigan
Ruby Oliver	California
Carolyn Parker	Alabama
Jo-Ann Patrician	Massachusetts
Mrs. David R. Peterson	California
Debbie A. Raffie	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Steve J. Rivers	South Carolina
Mrs. Dee Rogers	California
Cindi L. Rohr	Maryland
Riana Roloff	Washington
Deborah Rozeski	California
Patricia M. Russin	New Jersey

New Mental Health Services Available In Michigan

For a number of years there has been a growing concern over the lack of appropriate services for the large number of mentally disturbed hearing impaired persons living within the State of Michigan. The hearing impaired population has had difficulty in being diagnosed appropriately and consequently receiving adequate services. This has occurred because of communication problems between staff and patients and because of the unusual skills required to work effectively with these patients.

Through the combined efforts of deaf and hearing advocates and the State of Michigan, money has been appropriated to the Michigan Department of Mental Health to develop a mental health program serving deaf and hard of hearing individuals. As a result a pilot program for the state is now being planned at the Northville Regional Psychiatric Hospital in Northville, Michigan. A 20-bed inpatient unit will be developed there to serve hearing impaired persons over 17 years of age. The new program, officially entitled the Center for Deaf Treatment Services (CDTS), is under the direction of Steven K. Chough, D.S.W.

The majority of deaf and hard of hearing inpatients who will be hospitalized in the CDTS are likely to have mental disorders and/or emotional/behavioral difficulties, largely due to a host of confounding familial, educational and so-

cial ramifications of hearing loss. These external ramifications of deafness are primarily responsible for many serious problems in personality development and are the key to intervention and treatment.

The new program will provide the hearing impaired inpatient with a variety of therapeutic and diagnostic services.

In addition to the inpatient services, personnel in the program will be available to provide educational, case consultation, diagnostic and evaluation services to other institutions as well as community mental health programs. In the future, the CDTS plans to establish several outpatient clinics for convalescent hearing impaired patients and non-hospitalized deaf citizens throughout the state.

Dr. Chough is well recognized for his work in the field of deafness. He brings to the program the expertise and knowledge gained from his many years of experience in the field of mental health as well as his personal experiences as a profoundly deaf person.

Letters of inquiry regarding the program should be sent to:

Steven K. Chough, D.S.W., Director
The Center for Deaf Treatment
Services
Northville Regional Psychiatric
Hospital
41001 Seven Mile Road
Northville, Michigan 48167

Dr. Chough may also be contacted by phone at (313) 349-1800, Ext. 380 (voice) or (313) 349-1866 (TTY).

Barbara G. Schneider	Texas
Gayle Schnepf	Indiana
Polly Schreiber	California
Ruth Shelby	California
Judy Singer	California
Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Smrz	Maryland
Robin Snell	California
Susan Snyder	Ohio
Marcia A. Steigerwald	Indiana
Fran Stokes	Georgia
Charles L. Tate	Tennessee
Mrs. J. C. Taylor	New York
Gary E. Theiler	Nebraska
Ruth Ann Thomson	New Jersey
Gerald Venable	Louisiana
Susan and Frank Watson	Washington, D.C.
Bette Weil	New Jersey

Contributions to NAD
Quota Club of Lebanon, PA.,
G. Bakhtiar, total \$30.00

Contributions to Halex House
Hazel M. Vinci (In memory of Ernesto G. Vinci)
New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf (in memory of John F. Spellman and Ernest Vinci, total \$250.00

Contributions to the Frederick C. Schreiber Memorial Fund
Robert Duley, New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf
Stephen Holst, total \$130.00

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Pennsylvania Is Team Of Year With Sparkling 20-1 Slate

JoAnn O'Neill Proves Deaf Girl Cagers Can Find Room At The Top; Is Deaf Prep Girl Cager of Year; Chambers Leads Georgia to Upset Win Over North Carolina For Mason-Dixon Tourney Title; Anita Lockhard Misses 2,000 Career Points By Just 15 Points; Carolyn Goodpaster Is Coach Of Year.

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor
2835-F Hilliard Road, Richmond, Virginia 23228

The 4th annual deaf prep girls basketball story is the story of four fine teams—Pennsylvania, Arizona, Rhode Island and New York State—during the 1979-80 cage season.

Pennsylvania School for the Deaf finally dethroned Model Secondary School for the Deaf as Eastern champion, and the PSD Lady Panthers finished the season with a sparkling 20-1 record. **The Mt. Airy-based school became the first deaf prep girls club to post a 20-game winning campaign.** And Jack Voss, "Deaf Prep Girls Basketball Coach of the Year" in 1978, guided the Lady Panthers to an outstanding record the last three years, winning 50 games and losing only eight.

This is the Deaf Prep Girls Team of the Year. In addition to winning the ESDAA tournament and finishing with a 20-1 mark, the PSD girls had some really big achievements in individual games. These included: 1) beating MSSD twice, both games away from PSD, 2) beating MKSD of West Trenton, New Jersey, three times and 3) beating Friends Central, Abington Friends and Mitchell School for the first time. **All the toughest games were on the opponents' courts as the Lady Panthers played only 8 games at home, and they had one stretch of games during the mid-season where 11 out of 13 games were away.** The only game they lost was to a team that went undefeated and had all seniors. They had a 6-1 center and a strong overall team.

All coaches in the East agreed that Sara Wummer, PSD sophomore guard, was the best player in the ESDAA tournament. She was the most skillful all-around player. A few players might be better shooters than Sara, but no one could match her in terms of her speed, balance, quickness, jumping ability, ball handling, passing, defense, etc. If Coach Jack Voss allowed her to play the

entire game, she could easily score 20-25 points per game. To her team's benefit, Sara was a very unselfish player and often passed off to teammates on scoring opportunities.

Although PSD lost four regulars from last year's very fine team that should have played for the championship, except for the seeding controversy, the 1979-80 squad had very fine positive team leadership from 5-7 senior Bette Lou James, and the younger girls really adjusted well to their new starting roles. This was particularly true of 5-10 Celine Dreher at center, and Kathy Marenic at guard. Karen Strunk, 5-9, made very important contributions in her initial year of organized play. Anna Piccerillo helped in a substitute role. Sara Wummer was simply the best.

PSD didn't score a great number of points—they didn't need to. The defense was absolutely sensational. Although the score differentials in each of ESDAA tourney games were not that

great, each contest was decided by the end of the third quarter. The scores were somewhat close because of the fourth period substitutions, etc. PSD's defense was simply stingy. For example, in the title game, the Lady Panthers' defense stopped the close-in shots of the bigger MSSD Eagles and forced them to rely on outside bombs. And Celine Dreher was tough on the boards.

Another girl who possessed real fine quickness and scoring ability at the ESDAA tournament was 5-3 sophomore guard Maria Morrongiello of MKSD, a very talented player with excellent offensive abilities.

Felice Pyser, MSSD's 5-7 sophomore guard, warrants mention, and we are confident that by next season she will be one of the top deaf high school female ball players in the East as well as in the United States.

Below are results of the 4th annual Eastern School for the Deaf girls basketball tournament held at West Trenton, New Jersey, home of the Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf:

New Jersey 51, American 10
Model 51, Maryland 36
Pennsylvania 46, New Jersey 36
Maryland 42, American 23
New Jersey 54, Maryland 40
(3rd place)
Pennsylvania 33, Model 25
(Championship)

Arizona School for the Deaf/Blind girls did very much better than in any of the previous four years. They accomplished their goal of going to the State tournament and they won the California Classic. ASDB did well against hearing teams, too. **Its 16-7 record this past season stood as the peak of what was a steady climb for the school which won only one game four seasons ago. ASDB was 11-10 last year and 10-8 two years ago.**



FINE IS A FINE SHOOTER—Donna Fine of Oklahoma led the nation in scoring with a 30.8 average and closed out her brilliant four-year varsity career with 1,201 points in 58 games, 20.7 per game.



20 WINS, 1 LOSS—That was the sparkling record of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf girls basketball team during the 1979-80, National Deaf Prep Girls Team of the Year. The PSD Lady Panthers, left to right: Bottom row, Kneeling—Co-Captains Bette Lou James and Shella Speroff. Second row—Lisa Plumley (manager), Kathy Marenic (11), Donna Dunleavy (15), Kelly Murray (20), Vicki Berghold (14), Lucy Stork (manager). Third row—Jack D. Voss (head coach), Sandra Harmon, Sara Wummer (12), Anna Piccerillo, Ms. Sue Ashenfelder (assistant coach). Back row—Celine Dreher, Pat Tracy and Karen Suruck.

Getting the ball inside the juniors **Scarlet Byers and Sally Scannell was the crux of the ASDB offense during the 1979-80 campaign.** The right-handed Byers, averaging 15 points per game, at forward and the left-handed Scannell, at low post on the opposite side from Byers, provided good shooting from either side of the basket. Scarlet Byers is 5-foot-8 and Scannell 6-1 and the two could dominate play under the basket.

The rest of the scoring was spread among the other three starters, forward Teresa Casarez and guards Laura Fullerton and Yolanda Taylor, who Coach Carolyn Goodpaster called her "one-man press breaker."

Idioms of basketball, such as "crash the boards" took a while to explain, Goodpaster said. But having players with several years of experience and a winning program has helped the enthusiasm of the younger girls.

Scarlet Byers won the Most Valuable Player Award at the California Classic. She was chosen First Team All-Conference, First Team All Tournament at the divisional tournament and First Team All State at the State tournament. Scarlet was practically unstoppable near the basket and many times came up with three point plays.

Sally Scannell was also named to the All-Tournament Team at the California Classic. She was an aggressive rebounder and could control the boards. She broke the school record in rebounds by getting 24 caroms in one game. **Both Sally and Scarlet were excellent free throw shooters; Scarlet being a 50% shooter from the line.**

Yolanda Taylor was the best point guard Coach Goodpaster has coached. She did not score a lot this past season because her job was to get the ball inside to Sally or Scarlet, but she averaged four steals per game and two assists per game. On the fast break, Yolanda could shoot a layup with either her right or left hand.

These three fine girls were the main reason for the fine showing of the ASDB team. **Coach Carolyn Goodpaster was the other reason. She started the girls basketball program five years ago at the school. The first two years were difficult ones for her as the girls had no previous experience in basketball. However, she has turned that around and had winning seasons the past three years.**

As for her experience in basketball, Mrs. Goodpaster played competitively throughout her four years in college and afterwards on Arizona AAU teams. For the past four years she has attended basketball coaching clinics featuring some great women basketball coaches like Pat Head and Billie Moore. One summer she was a coach-counselor at a basketball camp held at ASDB in cooperation with Eastern New Mexico University. During college she served as a counselor at John Wooden's Basketball Camp for Girls in San Diego, California.

Like Jack Voss, Mrs. Goodpaster was able to get her girls to listen to her instructions. Mr. Voss was our girls deaf prep coach of the year in 1978. Now it is time to honor Carolyn Goodpaster as National Girls Deaf Prep Coach of the Year of 1980.

Results of 2nd annual California Classic held at Raincross Square, Riverside:

Cal-Riverside 84, Utah 6
Cal-Berkeley 30, Washington 14
Arizona 45, New Mexico 16
New Mexico 23, Washington 18
Cal-Riverside 47, Oregon 10
Arizona 39, Cal-Berkeley 16
New Mexico 57, Utah 12
Cal-Berkeley 28, Oregon 22
(3rd place)
Arizona 42, Cal-Berkeley 35
(Championship)

Colorado did not return to defend its title. CSD girls did play against New Mexico during the regular season and won 43-35.

New York State School for the Deaf is a state-operated residential school for students, ages 3-21, and conducts full-scale varsity sports program for boys and girls.

The Murphy twins, Jayne and Jeanne, have been the mainstay of the girls soccer and basketball teams the past three years. The basketball team was 11-7 last year and 13-5 two years ago, and ended the recent season with a 15-3 mark. The NYSSD Trojans deadlocked with Owen D. Young High School for the Semongca League championship at 8-2, and advanced to the quarterfinals of the Section Three high school tournament before being eliminated, 44-38, by Morrisville-Eaton High. NYSSD fell behind 10-4 in the first quarter but rallied for a 19-16 halftime advantage. The first half was costly, however, as the Trojan star twins each got three personal fouls. Jayne got her fourth foul in the third period and



NATIONAL DEAF PREP GIRLS BASKETBALL COACH OF THE YEAR AND CALIFORNIA CLASSIC CHAMPIONS—After four years of trying, Mrs. Carolyn Goodpaster finally piloted the ASDB Sentinels to their best year, winning 16 and losing 7. Here the Farwest Deaf Prep Champions posed after winning the California Classic. From left to right: Kneeling—Michelle Monge (manager), Jackie Shull, Jeanette Pablo, Yolunda Taylor, Robin O'Brien, Adela Jiron, Joy Burke, Corrine Drye, Suzanne Vanderpool (manager). Standing—Carolyn Goodpaster (head coach), Lynda Sherman (assistant coach), Debbie Carpenter, Laura Fullerton, Lisa Keast, Shirley Boone, Sally Scannell, Scarlet Byers, Teresa Casarez, Aggie Tarango and Lisa Matt.

fouled out with more than three minutes remaining in the game. Jeanne followed shortly, and Morrisville-Eaton outscored the losers 9-3 down the stretch. The Rome-based school defeated Rhode Island to win the Eastern Division II deaf prep championship.

The Murphy identical twins headed the Semongca League girls all-star basketball team selected by loop coaches. Jayne paced NYSSD in both scoring and rebounding. She averaged 21.5 points and 17.8 rebounds a game. Jeanne was the team's second leading scorer with 15.3 points a game and led the Trojans in both assists and steals, averaging 5.3 assists and 5 steals in loop competition.

The Murphy family is from Philadelphia, New York, a hamlet north of Watertown with a population of 800. The girls' oldest brother, John, at 6-foot-11, probably attracted many recruiters, until they learned he didn't play basketball. A younger brother, Mike, 19, had the greatest influence on the twins. He was a hoop star at Indian River High School, a team that advanced in the state championships held at Syracuse University last year. He was with Mohawk Valley Community College this season.

Results of Eastern Division II meet held at Scranton, Pennsylvania:

Rhode Island 44, St. Mary's 17
Lexington 39, Mill Neck 18
Rome 60, Fanwood 44
Rochester 40, Scranton 36
St. Mary's 39, Mill Neck 22
Fanwood 42, Scranton 37
Rhode Island 31, Lexington 18
Rome 39, Rochester 24
Mill Neck 32, Scranton 25
(7th place)
Fanwood 37, St. Mary's 33
(5th place)

Lexington 46, Rochester 27
(3rd place)
Rome 45, Rhode Island 41
(championship)

People who encountered JoAnn O'Neill recognized immediately that this was not the average high school senior.

The way she confidently directed her basketball team on the court—holding out fingers to designate plays, waving for players to clear out a side—was unheard of in the still unsophisticated Rhode Island school-girls game.

The way she swept the boards clean against players who towered over her 5-6 frame added to the impression.

And the way she shot—with a gentle jump, the left hand launching a rainbow from the baseline that nestled quietly in

the net—was the closest thing to poetry in motion you would find at this level.

After three years and 1,036 career points, JoAnn finished her basketball career at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf in Providence with the Eastern Division II deaf prep tournament in Scranton. It also marked the end of an incredible year for the 18-year-old North Attleboro, Massachusetts, player, a year that gave her the first opportunity to compete in the Interscholastic League, a year that saw her capture the unofficial league scoring championship with a 26.1 average and a year that certified her as a standout player, against all competi-

tion. While she was doing all this, her RISD Rooster team—including a sister, Nancy, who is a 15-year-old freshman with comparable promise—surprised a lot of people by finishing with a 10-2 loop record and earning a place in the state Class B playoffs, losing by only seven points in the quarterfinals.

Four years ago the RISD basketball team was pretty much what you'd expect: Determined, enthusiastic and largely unsuccessful. But Gerry Dandeneau entered the picture and changed all that. The team progressed so quickly that there was talk as far back as two years that they might be competitive against Interscholastic League teams. There are six leagues in Rhode Island and they are Class A North, Class A South, Class B East, Class B Metropolitan, Class B North and Class B South. **RISD is in Class B East and both O'Neill sisters were selected to the first team all division team**, while Kelly Butterworth, a 5-6 senior made the honorable mention. **And with JoAnn O'Neill, a**



HOOP WINNERS—New York State School for the Deaf at Rome girls basketball team captured Eastern Division II deaf prep tournament and tied for the Semongca League championship. Thanks to talented Murphy twins, the Rome Trojans were 15-3 this year and 39-15 the last three years. The players, left to right: Front row—Jill LaVenture, Ann Marie Seeger, Jeanne Murphy, Ellen Holbert, Kathy Brockway. Back row—Gordon Baker (head coach), Kathy Ives, Theresa Bobbie, Chris Parrotte, Jayne Murphy and Eve Radliff.

level-headed perfectionist, leading the way, the Dandeneau coached girls enjoyed a fine 17-6 campaign. Last year the Roosters were 17-4 and two years ago they began their first winning season with a 13-5 slate.

The Roosters went to Randolph, Massachusetts, for the New England deaf prep cagefest and won it easily by defeating Maine, 65-21, and Boston in the finals, 82-51, and the O'Neill sisters each scored 27 points in the title game. **The will be the last NE meet for the Roosters as they will be playing only the ESDAA starting next year.** They also went to Scranton for the Eastern II competition with great expectations of winning but Nancy O'Neill broke her leg in the semis against Lexington, a loss the Roosters tried to overcome in a close game with Rome in the championship game. They also defeated American, 67-20, during the regular season.

Joyce Houghton of Florida, Anita Lockhart of Mississippi, Joyce Grubb of Kentucky, Bobbie Mitchell and Daphne Wright of North Carolina, Olivia Chambers of Georgia and Della Stephens of South Carolina were picked on all-tournament squad of Mason-Dixon deaf prep schools last year and were again selected on all-tournament team of recent M-D cagefest held at the Georgia School for the Deaf in Cave Spring.

Our presence at Cave Spring did bring good luck to GSD. In 1976, we attended the 24th M-D meet for boys and GSD led by fabulous Willie Wooten captured this tournament. Five years later we again made the trip to Cave Spring and GSD's Lady Tigers led by Olivia Chambers upset North Carolina to take the 3rd annual M-D tourney for girls.

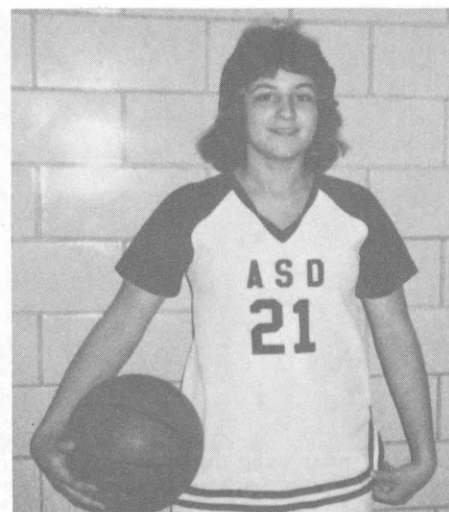
Fouls played a big part in the contest as the Lady Bears of Sandra Turner had four starters foul out and the fifth was playing with four fouls. In the nip-and-tuck game, North Carolina led Georgia, 10-8, after one period. However, GSD rallied for a 22-20 halftime average and led by three points after three periods, 32-29. It was a matter of GSD making an offensive change during the second half, a move that sent Chambers, who was named the tourney's MVP, from the outside to a post position. Chambers led the winners with 21 points, while Mitchell also hit 21 points for North Carolina.

Results of M-D event, dedicated to Lady Tiger coach Sarah Wade, who has served 25 years as PE teacher and athletic coach of girls:

South Carolina 37, Virginia 18
Florida 41, Louisiana 22
Georgia 24, Kentucky 23
Mississippi 57, Alabama 37
No. Carolina 55, So. Carolina 37
Alabama 32, Virginia 24
South Carolina 49, Alabama 32
Kentucky 37, Louisiana 27
North Carolina 55, Mississippi 43
Georgia 36, Florida 34
South Carolina 32, Kentucky 28 (5th place)
Mississippi 44, Florida 20 (3rd place)
Georgia 48, North Carolina 44 (championship)

Georgia won only 6 games and lost 17 during the 1979-80 campaign, but the Lady Tigers played against tough Class B high schools. North Carolina had a 10-10 season.

There was a talk as to the possibility of holding a Central States deaf prep basketball tournament for girls at the same time as the boys meet. If it had



ALABAMA'S TALENTED FRESHMAN—Daughter of deaf parents, and despite her age of 14 years, Roxanne Dawes was the best all-around freshman at the M-D tournament. This was her second year on the ASD Warrior varsity team, and she has three more years of high school play. We will see how she fares as a senior. She was real good dribbler, an excellent outside shooter, played a tough defense and a fine playmaker. She gave opponents a hard time. We liked her intensity.

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MASON-DIXON DEAF PREP CHAMPIONS—The Georgia School for the Deaf Lady Tigers did not have a winning season but they upset highly favored North Carolina Bears, 48-44, to capture the 3rd annual M-D edition. The Tigers are from left to right: Front row—Debra Peppers (manager), Ruth Parks (manager), Ms. Sarah Wade (head coach). Middle Row—Susan Johnson, Janet Baker, Diedra Elliott, Margaret Paulk, Carolyn Stewart, Penny Hollis. Back row—Debra Wilson, Glenda Lowe, Olivia Chambers, Wendy Northcutt and Bridgette Browning.

been held this recent season, Minnesota would have won it. Paced by 5-11 freshman Angela Kuehn, kid sister of deaf prep All-American Scott, and Pat Kuehn, the MSD Trojans under Ron Mitchell ended up 10-8 as compared to 7-7 last year. They would have a chance at the conference crown but after being 8-1 they lost four straight before they won again. They lost by only two points in the district tournament, 42-40. It was a game they should have won. Five of 8 loses were by four points or less. Anyway, the 10-8 record is the best in the history of MSD's girls team. The Trojans played the Wisconsin school and won big, 55-12.

Despite her 14 years of age, Angela Kuehn was an excellent leader on the floor and able to pass off to set up her teammates at any time. She was also an excellent ball handler and used to help bring the ball up against the press. She shot 51% from the field, hitting 165 of 322 attempts. She was also the free throw leader with 78 out of 110 attempts for 70% and was voted to the Centennial All-Conference Team.

Kansas was the surprise of the year. Under new coach Gloria Shumate, the KSD Jackrabbits closed out their season with a 10-8 record. It was their first winning season since the girls started to play basketball three years ago. During the first two years, the Jackrabbits won only 2 games and lost 20. The girls were young especially 5-8 freshman Sally Ripley. They were able to win the first game in the quarterfinals of the regional tournament, and it was the first time they reached the semifinal game before being eliminated. **Naturally it was a good experience for them**



SPOTLIGHTS WERE ON THOSE THREE FIGURES DURING THE MASON-DIXON MEET—Sarah Wade, Olivia Chambers and Art Kruger. The 3rd annual M-D meet was dedicated to Ms. Wade, coach and physical education instructor at GSD for 25 years. Tigerette Chambers was the MVP of the tourney. She was a dangerous close range shooter and played with heart even though she has an impaired vision. Art Kruger was the guest of the tournament. Here they are shown with trophies won by GSD Lady Tigers.

to play in the semifinals of the regional meet.

During the regular season, the KSD girls won over Missouri twice, 53-45 and 49-39; defeated Nebraska two times, 52-23 and 48-22, and split with Oklahoma, 46-36 and 38-42.

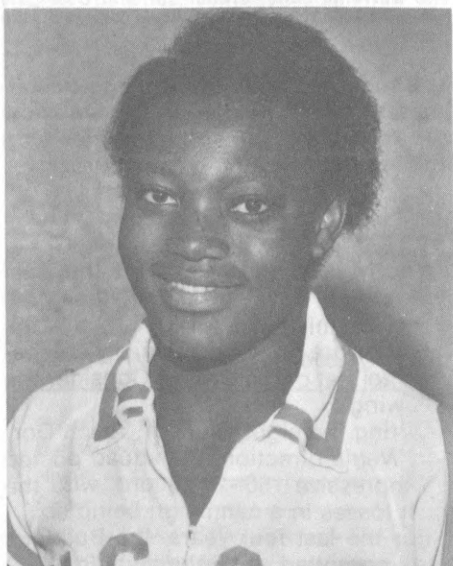
St. Rita was the other girls club in the Central States that had a winning season, a 11-2 slate, including wins over Indiana, 44-21, Ohio, 37-34, and St. John's 28-14.

Despite a 47-43 loss to North Carolina and a double loss to strong Pennsylvania, the Model Lady Eagles posted a fourth straight winning season, a 15-6 record, including a 37-28 triumph over South Carolina. Other

schools having winning seasons were Lexington (12-4) and St. Mary's (10-6).

We finally got to see Anita Lockhart of Mississippi play. She was the best deaf prep girl shooter we have seen so far! When she was hot, she stayed hot, but when she was cold she stayed cold, and that was her weakness. For three straight years she was the top scorer of the M-D meet. At the recent tournament Anita came up with a total of 90 points in three games, 43 points against Alabama, 21 against North Carolina and 26 against Florida. And in three Mason-Dixon cagefests, she hit a total of 285 digits in 9 games for an average of 31.7 points per game. **And she missed the 2,000 point barrier by just 15 points.** She could have made it had she not missed one game during the season. Anita, who had played on the MSD varsity squad since her freshman year, started her scoring drive early. As a freshman, Lockhart put in 348 points, tacked on 484 in her sophomore years, and last year as a junior she poured in 562. As a senior the tempo picked up as her total ran to 593 in 23 games.

As already mentioned, Jo Ann O'Neill recorded a total of 1,062 points in 56 games in three years. Donna Fine of Oklahoma and Joyce Grubb of Kentucky were the other deaf prep cagers in the 1,000 Club. Donna tallied 1,201 points in 58 games in four years, while Joyce canned in 1,190 points in 92 games in four years.



NORTH CAROLINA'S NATURAL BASKETBALL PLAYERS—Bobbie Mitchell (left) and Dephne Wright. When they played, they played alike. Both were fast on defense. A junior, Mitchell was an excellent team player as well as a fine leader of the team. She had 74 assists over the season and 101 steals. A smart center, Mitchell is small but could beat the defense center, driving for the shot. She was also a fine rebounder and shooter. A sophomore, Wright was a good outside shooter. She had 86 rebounds from guard position. Indeed both Mitchell and Wright know basketball.

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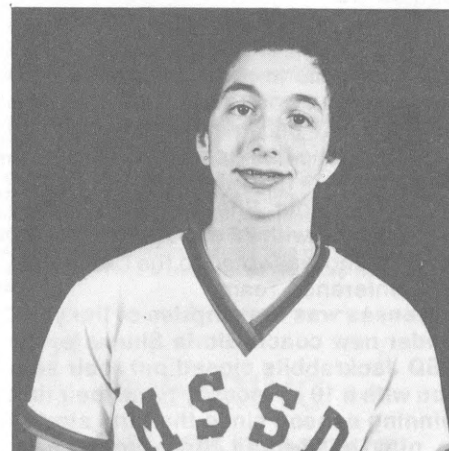
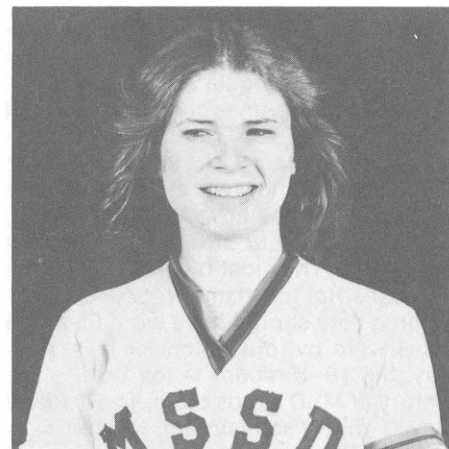
Top shooters of the 1979-80 campaign:

Name and School	Total Points	Games Played	Av. Pts. Per Game
Donna Fine, Okla.	492	16	30.8
Anita Lockhart, Miss.	593	23	25.8
JoAnn O'Neill, R.I.	538	23	23.4
Angela Kuehn, Minn.	408	18	22.6
Jayne Murphy, Rome	387	18	21.5
Joyce Houghton, Fla.	365	18	20.4
Robbin Washington, Mich.	375	20	18.8
Joyce Grubb, Ky.	383	21	18.2
Bonnie Bodnar, Colo.	310	18	17.8
Maria Morrongiello, NJ	264	15	17.6
Rosanne Dawes, Ala.	264	15	17.6
Olivia Chambers, Ga.	330	19	17.4
Sara Wummer, Pa.	345	20	17.3
Rhonda Dyer, Mo.	363	21	17.3
Bobbie Mitchell, N.C.	316	20	15.8
Patty Palmer, Roch.	202	13	15.5
Jeanne Murphy, Rome	276	18	15.3
Scarlet Byers, Ariz.	303	20	15.1
Stella Stephens, S.C.	348	23	15.1

Stacia Barron scored at a 31.9 average in 13 games, but she played six-girl basketball. And the ISD Bobcats in their second year of basketball played junior varsity teams all year except the last game of the season. They entered the sectional tournament to get taste of varsity. They played a highly regarded Nishna Valley High. Score was Nishna Valley 73, ISD 64. Stacia played her best game of the year scoring 49 points. Her parents are deaf. She has a deaf sister, Luanne, who will be a junior this fall at Gallaudet College and a deaf brother, John, Jr., who became the first ISD player to win the State Class A crown in the 119 lb. class wrestling. Only a freshman, John was UNDEFEATED in all 32 matches.

Wow! Robbin Renee Washington of Michigan grabbed 424 rebounds in 20 games for an average of 21.1 caroms per game. She's lefthanded tall (6 ft.) muscular (185 lb.) which gave her some definite advantages on the basketball court. Other top deaf prep rebounders of the 1979-80 campaign were Jayne Murphy of Rome (17.7 average), Karen McKay of North Carolina (15.2), Angela Keuhn of Minnesota (12.6), Celine Dreher of Pennsylvania (12.5), Glenda Hart of North Carolina (11.3), Sally Scannell of Arizona (11.1), Nancy O'Neill of Rhode Island (14.4), Julie Balocca of Kansas (10.3) and Rhonda Dyer of Missouri (10.3).

Player of the Year? She's JoAnn O'Neill. She may be playing basketball



MSSD's TOP PLAYERS—Connie Marshall (21) and Felice Pyser (24) Marshall were integral parts of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf basketball program for four years. During those four years, MSSD posted winning seasons (71 wins, 16 losses). Marshall was selected to all-independent first team in the Washington, D.C., area. Pyser, 5-6 sophomore guard, was the best ballhandler in the history of MSSD basketball. She averaged 14.6 points in 20 games as a guard. She was also named to all-independent first team. Felice has a constant display of attitude and sportsmanship. She warrants consideration for first USA girls basketball team for the 1981 World Games for the Deaf.

at Rhode Island Junior College or Gallaudet College next year. But we know two things for sure: She'll never stop playing basketball—somewhere.

* * *

The Mississippi School for the Deaf junior high boys basketball team will never be mistaken for UCLA, but the Bulldogs are building a dynasty comparable to that of the Bruins. Consider the following:

During the eight years of Coach Gordon Weir's direction, the squad posted an impressive 156-27 record, with the most losses in a campaign being six.

For the last four years, the Bulldogs have compiled an unbelievable 89-9 mark. The team completed the 1979-80 campaign with a PERFECT 26-0 record, with an average winning margin of 43.1 points per game.

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MSD has now won 42 regular season games in a row and is closing in on the national high school record which stands in the mid 70's. Its closest game of the year was an 11-point victory (49-38) over Bogue Chitto in the finals of the CAC Tournament. In the first two rounds of the tourney, the Bulldogs whipped Pisgah, 55-19, and Raymond, 48-16. For the year, MSD averaged 68.1 points a game while limiting the opposition to 25.1.

Even more surprising is that the Bulldogs' success has been accomplished without the big man in the middle to dominate play. While several of MSD's opponents have a 6-foot-3 or 6-foot-4, MSD has not had a player who stood taller than 6 feet in eight years.

NAD Fees (Annual)

Individual Membership\$15.00*
Husband-Wife Membership 25.00*
Organizational Affiliation 25.00
*Includes DEAF AMERICAN
subscription

DEAF AMERICAN subscription, \$6.00 per year or \$11.00 for two years. Send remittance to the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

4th Annual Deaf Prep GIRLS BASKETBALL ALL-AMERICAN SQUAD

Name and Player	Age	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Av. Pts. Per Game	Coach
JoAnn O'Neill, Rhode Island	18	5-6	135	Sr.	23.6	Dandenau
Joyce Houghton, Florida	18	5-8	130	Sr.	20.4	Samuels
Jayne Murphy, Rome	17	5-6	130	Jr.	21.5	Baker
Joyce Grubb, Kentucky	18	5-8	120	Sr.	18.2	Hostin
Connie Marshall, Model	18	5-8	120	Sr.	18.0	Baird
Bonnie Bodnar, Colorado	17	5-11	180	Sr.	17.8	Burnham
Anita Lockhart, Mississippi	18	5-10	160	Sr.	25.8	Porter
Sally Scannell, Arizona	17	6-1	145	Jr.	11.7	Goodpaster
Olivia Chambers, Georgia	17	5-9	130	Jr.	17.4	Wade
Scarlet Byers, Arizona	17	5-8	140	Jr.	15.1	Goodpaster
Sara Wummer, Pennsylvania	16	5-4	118	Soph.	17.3	Voss
Maria Morrongiello, New Jersey ...	16	5-3	120	Soph.	17.6	Barnabei
Donna Fine, Oklahoma	18	5-4	118	Sr.	30.8	Hill
Bobbie Mitchell, North Carolina ...	17	5-6	125	Jr.	15.8	Turner
Angela Kuehn, Minnesota	14	5-11	135	Frosh	22.6	Mitchell

SECOND TEAM: Robbin-Washington, 6-0, Jr., Michigan; Felice Pyser, 5-6, Soph., Model; Daphne Wright, 5-7, Soph., North Carolina; Wendy Calhoun, 5-10 Soph., Riverside; Jeanne Murphy, 5-6, Jr., Rome; Kelly Butterworth, 5-6, Sr., Rhode Island; Teri Lehnerz, 5-2, Sr., Colorado; Patty Palmer, 5-5, Jr., Rochester; Della Stephens, 5-1, Jr., South Carolina; Rhonda Dyer, 5-7, Jr., Missouri; Bette Lou James, 5-7, Sr., Pennsylvania; Celine Dreher, 5-10, Jr. Pennsylvania; Julie Balocca, 5-8, Sr., Kansas; Diedra Elliott, 5-2, Sr., Georgia, and Wanda Esquibel, 5-5, Jr., New Mexico.

SPECIAL MENTION TO OUTSTANDING FRESHMEN: Roxanne Dowes, 5-3, Alabama; Sally Ripley, 5-8, Kansas; Nancy O'Neill, 5-5, Rhode Island; Caroline Depcik, 5-9, St. Rita; and Tammy Smith, 5-1, South Carolina.

Feeling Left Out???

Get in on the excitement! **Subscribe now to Gallaudet Today**, the quarterly magazine of Gallaudet College. It is a window on the world of deafness, presenting issues, concerns, and timely reporting of events of interest to the deaf community and its friends.

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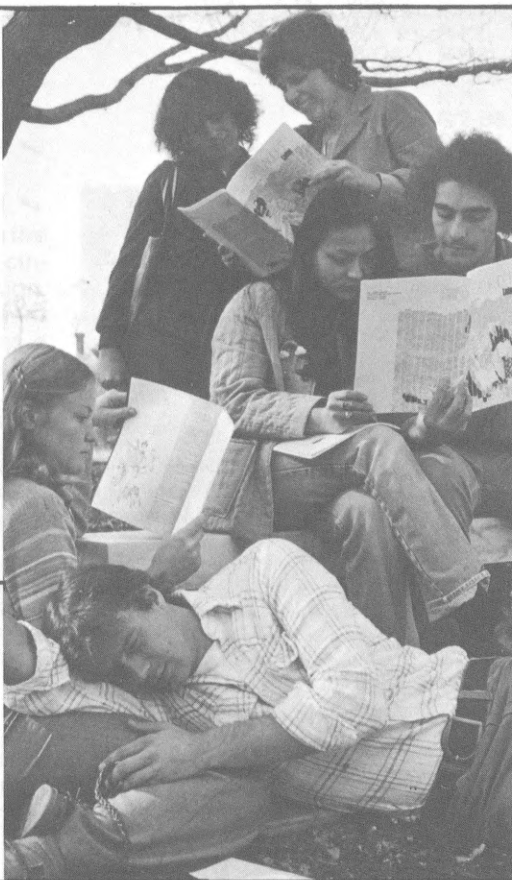
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My check to cover a
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☐ two-year subscription
 is enclosed.



Social Security Has Toll-Free Nationwide TTY Service

The Social Security Administration has set up a nationwide toll-free teletype service for hearing-impaired persons, HHS Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris announced recently.

The service will enable people with hearing impairments who have their own teletype equipment as well as those who use teletype machines at centers for the deaf to get answers to general questions about Social Security by phone. The toll-free number is 1-800-325-0778 for the continental United States, except in Missouri, where the number is 1-800-392-0812.

Social Security employees will answer calls weekdays from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central Time. All other times, an automatic answering device will permit the callers to leave their name and telephone number and the calls will be returned during the business hours cited above.



Telecom And You

TTY vs. TTD

What is a TTY? What is a TDD? The difference between these two definitions has provoked much debate among individuals involved with telecommunications. In recent months, articles in various publications have lent fuel to this discussion.

Way back in 1964, when Robert Weitbrecht came out with his modem invention that revolutionized the deaf world, this communication device was called the TTY. This definition found universal acceptance in the deaf households as a new addition to its conversational jargon. Ultimately by dint of installations in government agencies, vocational rehabilitation offices, emergency centers and other places, the hearing people picked up this definition, knowing that it meant the "deaf telephone."

Then an interesting occurrence evolved slowly during the seventies. The supply of donated machines that the deaf have depended on for their TTY needs started to dwindle. Becoming extinct was the lovable Model 15 machine, the staple of the deaf TTY network. Other models were either too expensive or harder to obtain or both.

Shortages have a way of setting up new industries. In this respect, newly created manufacturers jumped into the vacuum by introducing "portable" TTY's. These portables, and also semiportable devices became just as commonplace as the staple TTY machines.

Then several people wondered about the definition TTY being a misnomer when applying this to the portable and semiportable devices. They felt that this definition does not accurately describe these burgeoning units.

Ms. Betty Broecker, a New Jersey deaf leader, coined a phrase for these new units—the telecommunication device for the deaf, or abbreviately known as the TDD. This phrase became quickly accepted and understood everywhere. As a consequence, at the Atlanta (Georgia) convention in June 1979, the TDI changed its name from **Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc.** to **Telecommunications for the Deaf, Inc.**

In theory, a TTY can be a TDD, for the latter implies all kinds of telecommunication devices, and the TTY is considered as one of these devices. But a TDD cannot be called a TTY. This is because the latter functions in a sense as a typewriter, while a TDD, many of which lack hard-copy paper messages, cannot be called a typewriter.

This might seem very confusing to many people and it has sparked disagreements in some circles. Cathy Carroll, editor of *The World Around You*, quoted Robert Weitbrecht: "I believe that the TTY can mean all machines that deaf people now use to talk on the telephone. An MCM is a teletypewriter because it uses the same technology as a

TTY." Charles MacGillvray, former GA-SK (TDI) editor, and currently editor of *The Deaf Independent* (Massachusetts), explained that a TDD represents any device that will transmit messages over the telephone lines, whether these messages are electrical, mechanical or electronic. He feels that TTY is as old fashioned as the horse and buggy and that the TDD is the "in" term now.

Yet it always seems that when one requests a telephone number, they ask "What is your TTY number?" and not "What is your TDD number?" Again, it seems that while the deaf understand what TDD means, either by convenience or by force of habit, they call it a TTY and not a TDD.

It is here in America where words loosely describe their meanings. A cop is a policeman; a car is an automobile; a postman is a mailman (or vice versa). So in the ways of the American language, a TTY is a TDD. Hassling over these two definitions is not important. What is important is that more and more installations take place everywhere in the United States regardless of whether they are called TTYs or a TDD!



What is N.F.S.D.?*

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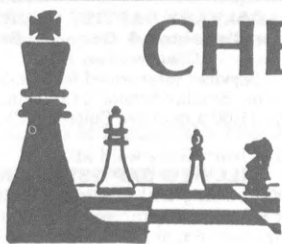
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Everyone needs insurance. But it is often hard to understand what kind of life insurance is best for you and your family. N.F.S.D. has agents you can talk to. They can understand your insurance questions and give you clear answers.

N.F.S.D. is one of the oldest Fraternal Benefit Societies in the United States and Canada—we've been around for 79 years. And one of the best. Call or write to us today, and we will help you get in touch with one of our agents near you. We care about you and your family.

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1300 W. Northwest Highway
Mt. Prospect, IL 60056
(312) 392-9282 (Voice)
(312) 392-1409 (TTY)



CHECKMATE!

by
"Loco" Ladner

New World Deaf Chess Champion

Renato Pereira of Portugal was the surprise winner of the Seventh World Individual Championship for the Deaf in Amsterdam, June 1-14, 1980.

This event was sponsored by the International Committee of Silent Chess which also sponsors a team championship in alternate even years.

Our American Champion, Russell Chauvenet of Maryland, was one of the 18 players from 17 countries. Due to this large number, five preliminary groups were formed and the two persons with the best score in each group advanced into the "A" Division.

Russ tied with another player for second place but the tiebreaker forced him into the "B" Division with no chance for the title. Russ won second place and thus can be rated as the twelfth best in the tournament.

Here are the full results:

Pereira was undefeated until he met the former champion, Nesco Mustakerski of Bulgaria, in the next to last round. Here is their game with comments by the Chess Editor:

N A D Open Chess Tournament

Nine chess nuts participated in the NAD open, July 2 and 4, 1980, in Cincinnati during the Centennial Convention. Emil Ladner directed the tournament assisted by Mike Bienestock. It was a double elimination with players losing two games dropping out.

First to drop out were Mark Corson and Eddie Jaurequi, followed by Mike Walter and Dr. Bryon B. Burnes. Then the ax fell on Kenneth Manty and Rod Macdonald leaving two players, John Stepp and Mike Bienestock with one loss each and Ladner with none.

The final game went to Mike over Loco Ladner resulting in a three-way tie for first place. Since there was no time for a playoff, all agreed to be co-champions.

The beautiful trophies were donated by the Cincinnati Chapter no. 2 of the Ohio Association of the Deaf, the Women's Club of the Greater Cincinnati Deaf Club and the NAD Committee on Silent Chess.

White: R. Pereira		Black: N. Mustakerski	
1. P-K4	P-K4	12. B x N + P x B(c)	
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	13. P-K5	N-Q4
3. B-N5	P-B4	14. N x N	B x N
4. N-B3	N-B3	15. Q-Q3	Q-Q2
5. P-Q3	P-Q3	16. QR-K1	K-Q1
6. O-O	P x P	17. P-B4	B x N
7. P x P	B-K3(a)	18. Q x B	B-K7
8. N-N5	B-N1(b)	19. Q-QN3	K-B1
9. P-B4	P-KR3	20. Q-QB3	R-QN1
10. N-B3	P x P	21. P-QN3	P x P
11. B x P	P-R3	22. B x P(d)	B-N5
		23. Q-N3	B x R
		24. R x B	R-K
		25. R-KB1	P-N4
		26. P-KR3	K-N2
		27. Q-QB3	P-B4
		28. P-QN4	P x P
		29. Q x P +	K-R1
		30. Q-B5	R-N3
		31. B-N3	R-K7
		32. Q-B8 +	R-K1
		33. Q-B5(e)	Q-B3
		34. Q-Q4	P-KR4
		35. R-B7	P-R5
		36. B-B2	R-N8 +
		37. K-R2	Q-Q3 +
		38. Q x Q	P x Q
		39. R-R7 +	K-N1
		40. R x P	R-K7
		41. B-Q4	R-Q8
		42. B-B3	R-QB7
		43. R-N6 +	K-R2
		44. R-N3	R/2-B8
		45. Resigns(f)	

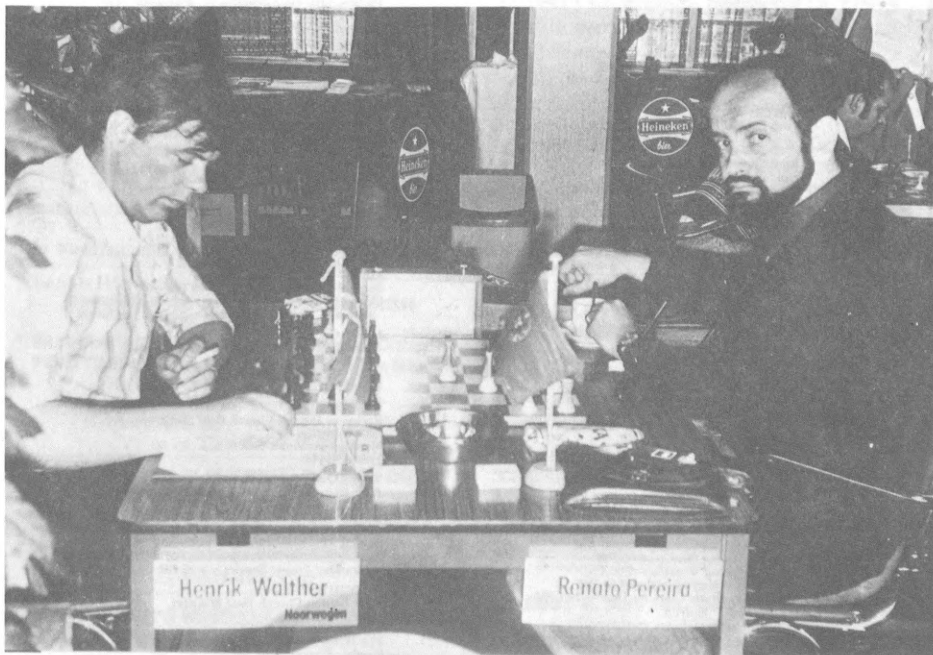
(a) 7... B-Q2 seems more logical so as not to disrupt the pawn chain if 8. B x N. (b) Retreats to a somewhat awkward position. Why not 8... B-Q2? (c) White has a superior position while Black's King side is still undeveloped. (d) A blunder by white. Simply 22. Q x P would keep up the pressure. (e) 33. Q x RP seems o.k. as if 33... Q-Q5t, 34. B-B2 wins material. (f) White is caught in a mating net. White's reign of eight years as champion of the deaf world is now ended. White used 2 hours and 48 minutes and Black, 2 hours and 40 minutes.

(continued from page 10)

the pilot group of deaf RIT students is completed."

A third research project is helping educators to discover the most effective way to caption television programs so that deaf children's comprehension is increased. NTID at RIT and WGBH-TV of Boston, Massachusetts, are studying the effect of caption rate and language level. The studies are designed to create guidelines for captioning programs for children eight through 18 years of age.

Preliminary research shows that young viewers can comprehend the same information in captions presented at 60, 90 and 120 words per minute. Research results also show that captions written in simpler language helps comprehension. This is particularly true for poorer readers and with programs which are more verbal and less visual in format. WGBH-TV, a leader in children's educational programming, is now applying these research results to its current programming.



NEW WORLD CHAMPION—Renato Pereira (left) is the new world champion in deaf chess competition. His opponent is Henrik Walther of Norway. Pereira won in 49 moves in the third round.

Church Directory

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 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.; and
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 services for the deaf.
 Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216) 836-5530 TTY
 (216) 836-5531 Voice.

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of the Assemblies of God
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 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship Hour, 10:45 a.m.;
 Gospel Hour, 6:30 p.m.
 All services in Total communication.
 Rev. Fred E. Gravatt, Pastor
 513-253-3119 TTY (Office)
 513-254-4709 TTY (Residence)

When in St. Paul, Minn., welcome to . . .

HIGHLAND PARK CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
536 S. Snelling Ave., St. Paul, MN 55116
 Sunday prayer meeting 8:30 a.m.; Bible study 9:30
 a.m.; morning worship 10:50 a.m.; evening worship
 7:00 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7:30 p.m.
 Rev. Ecton M. Post, Pastor
 All services in total communication. Church phone
 (TTY) 698-4614.

Baptist

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100 E. Pine, Orlando, FL 32801

Voice/TTY 305-849-0270

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 a.m.; church training, 6:00 p.m.; Wednesday prayer
 meeting, 7:00 p.m.



NEWARK BAPTIST TEMPLE
81 Licking View Dr., Heath, O. 43055

Phone (614) 522-3600

All services interpreted for the deaf.

Sunday: Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.;
 worship, 10:30 a.m.; evangelistic
 service, 6:30 p.m.

Wednesday: Bible study, 7:00 p.m.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Renton, Washington
1032 Edmonds Ave., N.E., Renton, Wash.
98055

Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Associate Pastor to the
 Deaf, Fred H. DeBerry. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.;
 Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the
 Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for
 the Deaf)

APPLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH
Denver, Colorado
11200 W. 32nd Ave. Wheat Ridge, Colo.
80033

Rev. Gary Shoemaker, Minister to the Deaf
 Separate services in Deaf Chapel at 10:50 a.m. and
 7:00 p.m.

Worship With Us

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
529 Convention St., Baton Rouge, La. 70821
 Separate services in the Deaf Chapel, third floor,
 Palmer Memorial Bldg. Sunday School, 9:00 a.m.,
 for all ages. Worship services, 10:30 a.m.
 Telephone (504) 383-8566 (Voice or TTY)

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown
Clearwater, Fla.

Services interpreted for the deaf
 9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning
 Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

Come and learn God's word at . . .

HILLVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH
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 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.;
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 7:30 p.m.
 Interpreters: Arlo Compber, Shirley Compber
 Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
 Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

When in Greater Atlanta, Visit
COLONIAL HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH
2130 Newnan Ave., East Point, Georgia
30344

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 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Take Highway 166—Main
 Street Exit. Phone 404-753-7025.

FAITH BAPTIST TEMPLE
5627 New Cut Rd., Louisville KY 40214
 Voice/TTY (502) 361-9296

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 invites you to attend Sunday School at 10 a.m. Sun-
 day worship services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Wednes-
 day evening service at 7 p.m.

David Lee Ralston, Pastor
 Interpreters: A. C. and Wanda McCann
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LOUISIANA BAPTIST CONVENTION DEAF MINISTRY / CHURCH DIRECTOR

ALEXANDRIA:
 Emmanuel Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 430 Jackson Street
 P. O. Box 866
 Alexandria, LA 71301
 318/442-7773
 Sunday School—9:30 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—10:45 AM
 Wednesday night supper 5:15 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting—6:30 PM

AMITE:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 Corner of Laurel and Olive Streets
 P. O. Box 272
 Amite, Louisiana 70422
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting—7:00 PM
 All worship services including revivals are
 interpreted
 Monthly fellowships for the deaf are held the first
 Friday each month at 7:30 PM across the street in
 an old church.
 Church phone—504/748-7135

BAKER:
 Northside Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 2400 Debra Drive
 Baker, Louisiana 70714
 504/775-2082
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening worship—7:00 PM
 Sign Language classes—Sunday, 6:00 PM for adults
 Wednesday, 6:00 PM for youth.

BASTROP:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 620 East Madison Avenue
 Bastrop, Louisiana 71220
 318/281-6885
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Church Training (Sun.)—6:00 PM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday—Men's Lunch—7:00 PM
 Wednesday—Bible Class for Deaf—6:30 PM

BATON ROUGE:
 First Baptist Deaf Ministry
 529 Convention Street
 P. O. Box 1309
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
 504/343-8324

HOUMA:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 901 West Main
 Houma, Louisiana 70360
 504/851-2520
 Sunday School—9:00 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—10:15 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—5:30 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting—6:20 PM

LAFAYETTE:
 First Baptist Deaf Chapel
 1301 Lafayette Street
 P. O. Box 2518
 Lafayette, Louisiana 70502
 318/233-1412—TTY and Voice
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship (Planned for
 future)—11:00 AM

LAKE CHARLES:
 Sale Street Baptist Deaf Mission
 1611 West Sale Road
 P. O. Box 5215
 Lake Charles, Louisiana 70606
 318/477-3463 TTY and Voice
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Church Training Class (Sunday evening) for the
 deaf and Monday night Bible Study in the future

LAKE CHARLES:
 University Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 4505 Lake Street
 Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605
 318/427-0215

MONROE:
 Parkview Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 1001 Forsythe
 Monroe, Louisiana 71201
 318/325-3174

MORGAN CITY:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 811 East Boulevard
 Morgan city, LA 70380
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Service—7:15 PM

NATCHITOCHES:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 508 Second Street
 Natchitoches, LA 71457
 318/352-3737
 Sunday School—9:40 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM (Partial
 interpretation for children with an extended
 session)

NEW ORLEANS:
 Baptist Deaf Mission
 6118 Canal Boulevard
 New Orleans, LA 70124
 504/482-3109 Voice and TTY
 504/486-6231 Voice and TTY
 Sunday School—9:15 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—10:30 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—6:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Service—7:00 PM
 Office open Monday-Friday—8:00 AM to 3:30 PM
 Movies on 2nd and 4th weekend of each month
 Regular Sunday evening fellowships

RUSTON:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 543 Ockley Drive
 Ruston, Louisiana 71270
 318/255-4628

SHREVEPORT:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Mission
 543 Ockley Drive
 Shreveport, Louisiana 71106
 318/865-0994 TTY or Voice
 Sunday School—9:45 AM—Dodd Hall No. 125
 Morning Worship—11:00 AM—Prost Chapel
 Evening Worship—7:00 PM—Dodd Hall No. 125
 Wednesday Family Supper—5:00 PM—Fellowship
 Hall
 Bible Study—6:45 PM—Fellowship Hall No. 6
 Friday Recreation Night—7:00 PM—Activity
 Building (once a month)
 Captioned Films—7:00 PM—Dodd Hall No. 125
 (twice a month)

Summer Grove Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 9215 Mansfield Road
 Shreveport, Louisiana 71108
 318/686-1470

THIBODAUX:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 1021 Canal
 P. O. Box 847
 Thibodaux, LA 70301
 Church Phone—504/466-4611
 Sunday School—9:45 AM
 Sunday Morning Worship—11:00 AM
 Sunday Evening Worship—7:00 PM
 Wednesday Prayer Service—7:00 PM

WEST MONROE:
 First Baptist Church Deaf Ministry
 500 Pine Street
 West Monroe, Louisiana 71291
 318/322-5104

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Maywood, California 90270
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Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Udenominational Christianity
Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00

When in Nashville area, welcome to . . .
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Frank Rushing, Deaf Minister
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Episcopal

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All Saints Mission, Clearview Rd., at McCosh St., Hanover, PA. Services: 1st & 3rd Sundays 3:30 p.m.
St. John's Mission, 140 N. Beaver St., York, PA. Services: 2nd & 4th Sundays 9:00 a.m.
Christ Church Mission, 4th & Mulberry Sts., Williamsport, PA. Services: 2nd & 4th Sundays 3:30 p.m.

The Rev. Fred Stevenson, Priest-in-Charge
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Hanover, PA 17331
717-637-4085 TTY or Voice

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Birmingham, Alabama 35214

or
The Rev. Arthur Steidemann, Ex. Secy.
429 Somerset
St. Louis, Missouri 63119

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL MISSION FOR THE DEAF

Second Sunday each month, 7:00 p.m., at the Episcopal Church of Saint Mark the Evangelist.

1750 East Oakland Park Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334

The Reverend Charles Folsom-Jones, Pastor
TTY 305-563-4508

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ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
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Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

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In care of St. George's Church

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Rochester, New York 14609
Services 9 a.m. every Sunday
Contact: The Rev. Alvin Burnworth
Voice or TTY 315-247-1436

ST. BARNABAS' MISSION TO THE DEAF
St. John's Church-St. Mary's Chapel
6701 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20015
Services every Sunday, 10:00 a.m.
For information, contact Barbara Stevens,
TTY 301-439-3856

ST. JUDE'S MISSION OF THE DEAF
St. Michael's Church
Killeen Park, Colonie, New York
Each Sunday, 2:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF 74 Federal St., New London, Conn.

Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at 10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF 1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.

Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at 2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

Jewish

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13580 Osborne St., Arleta, Calif.
TTY (213) 896-6721, Voice (213) 899-2203
Services: First Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Socials: First, third and fifth Wednesdays, noon. Every Sunday, 7:00 p.m.
Religious school: Every Sunday, 10:00 a.m.

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alvin Klugman, President
3023 Oakhurst Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90034
Kenneth Rothschild, Secretary-Treasurer
6 Overlook Drive
Sloatsburg, New York 10974
Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770
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Granit Hotel & Country Club, Kerhonkson, New York
August 17-24

Lutheran

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4411 La Branch, Houston, TX 77004
Worship every Sunday 10:45 a.m.; Sunday School 9:30 a.m.
Rev. Robert D. Case, Pastor
TTY: 526-6134 & 921-6456

In Seattle, visit us at
OUR REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
John St. & Dexter Ave., Seattle, WA
(Denny Park Annex) Worship at 11 a.m.
Rev. William A. Ludwig, TTY 524-2283
Mr. Richard French, 935-2920 & 622-6941

Welcome to . . .
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4936 N.E. Skidmore, Portland, OR 97218
Bible Class every Sunday, 9:30 a.m.; worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m. Hope is located two blocks south of N.E. Prescott, between N.E. Fremont and N.E. Prescott on 49th Ave. Church office 503-284-1014 voice or TTY. Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor, 503-256-9598, voice or TTY. Mr. Mark Schoepp, D.C.E. 503-236-8516, voice or TTY.

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the Lutheran School for the Deaf
6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
Worship at 10:30 every Sunday (9:00 a.m., June, July, August)
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
2901 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
First and third Sunday of every month.
Maryland and 15th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
Room 14, 10:30 a.m.
Also fourth Sunday of every month at
St. Luke's Lutheran Church,
807 N. Stapley Dr., Mesa, Ariz.
Rooms 1 and 1, 11:00 a.m.
Mr. Gerald Last, Lay Minister
Voice (602) 242-9419

We are happy to greet you at . . .
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2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
Every Sunday; Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, associate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
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421 W. 145 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10031
Sun. worship 2 p.m. — June-Aug. 1 p.m.
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
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11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m. June-July-August)
Rev. Frederick Anson, Pastor
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave. and IRT-74th St. Subways

Welcome to . . .
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Worship every Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
One block south of Prescott on 47th
503-256-9598, Voice or TTY
Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor

In Indianapolis it's . . .
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4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship with Us every Sunday at 10:30 A.M.
Total Communication Services.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson
TTY & Voice (317) 283-2623

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Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. LaVern Mass, pastor, TTY 561-9030
Pastor's residence, TTY 722-0602

You are welcome to worship at . . .
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Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
TTY (314) 725-8349
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

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205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
Home 724-4097

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JESUS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
1307 Newton Ave., Austin, TX 78704
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School during school year at 9:30 a.m.
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A church of the deaf, for the deaf, by the deaf. Our services are conducted in sign language by the pastors. Services every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. TTY and Voice—531-2761.
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Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720 or 621-8950
Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

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510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N.J. 07104
(Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
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Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

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Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

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Tuesday evenings, captioned movies
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Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
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3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m. Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m. Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
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1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m. — Worship 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

LRAD
LITTLE ROCK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
9005 Lew Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72209
TTY (501) 565-4374
7 p.m.-1 a.m., Fridays & Saturdays

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
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THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF (Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
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Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public Relations

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Sunday worship services,
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Interdenominational
SALEM DEAF FELLOWSHIP
Meets in THE CHAPEL rented from the First Free Methodist Church, 4455 Silverton Road (enter off 45th).

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Pastor William M. Erickson, Director
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Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; worship 11:00 a.m. We are a cooperative ministry for the deaf by the churches of Salem. We welcome you to study, worship and fellowship with us.

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE DEAF, INC.
Rev. C. Ray Roush, Chairman
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TTY 717-597-8800

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New York, N.Y. 10001
212-242-1212
Sunday worship services at
Duane Methodist Church, 13th and Seventh Ave., 7:00 p.m. signed.
Everyone is, naturally, welcome.

The Editor's Page

Editorial Independence/Editorial Responsibility

In journalism the combination of editorial independence with editorial responsibility is a potent force for protection of rights and the advancement of just causes. The balance between the two can be delicate.

Consistency can be jewel, but blind consistency can be a paste jewel. One can stick to steadfast **principles** but must be mindful of changes which put things in a different light. As has often been stated, there is nothing new under the sun—but how things are put together.

On one hand an editor can stick to his principles; on the other he is faced with practical realities necessitating compromise. American and British journalism are replete with examples; television has a spotty history, what with the commercial aspects leading to powerful—and often overwhelming—pressure from advertisers, or other sources of funding.

A reader can stop his subscription to a publication if he does not like what gets into print. He can write letters to the editor. He can complain to editorial boards or other bodies. He can voice his displeasure to advertisers with actual or threatened boycotts. Television viewers have similar avenues of protest, save for the letters to the editor approach. Some issues may be taken to the Federal Communications Commission, the agency having jurisdiction over the airwaves.

Again, editorial independence and editorial responsibility carefully balanced and used with discretion

provide a powerful force for the good of a given group of people or for mankind in general.

In Reflection . . . a Final Note

It has been this Editor's good fortune to have served under and at the pleasure of outstanding Presidents of the National Association of the Deaf and the approval of Executive Boards. They have been mindful of the Editor's responsibility for the contents of the magazine. They have passed on criticism and suggestions without making demands.

A cherished memory is the statement made by the late Frederick C. Schreiber when he became Executive Secretary of the NAD: "Go ahead and print as many pages as you wish. Use your judgment as to use of pictures, including covers in color. Let me worry about paying the printing bills." Fred restated his support time and again. Regardless of what went into the NAD budget, or the cash flow problems from time to time, he never quibbled about paying the bills.

A New Editor Takes Over

Muriel Horton Strassler is the new editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN. She is the former associate editor of DISABLED U.S.A. and has an impressive background in professional journalism. Her appointment was announced at the recent NAD Centennial Convention in Cincinnati.

DEAF AMERICAN Moves To NAD Home Office

Albert T. Pimentel, Executive Director of the National Association of the Deaf (NAD), recently announced the relocation of the editorial offices of the NAD's major publication, *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, from Indianapolis, Indiana, to the NAD Home Office in Silver Spring, Maryland.

The move is expected to result in better coverage by both *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, and the *Broadcaster*, the NAD's popular monthly tabloid. "With this reorganization," Pimentel pointed out, "we expect to be able to provide more extensive news coverage, better services to a wider variety of readers/and better liaison services to our advertisers."

THE DEAF AMERICAN is a monthly magazine which will carry longer, in-

depth stories on topics of interest to deaf people, and to professionals who work with the deaf community around the nation.

The *Broadcaster* will carry shorter features, and timely news items which have appeal to a broad segment of the deaf population. "In order to cover many different areas of the country," Pimentel stated, "we encourage people from every state to let us know, through letters and stories, what is happening in their area."

"Both *THE DEAF AMERICAN* and the *Broadcaster* have a very small staff. Our writers can't go to different places whenever something special happens, much as we'd like to be able to do that. That's why we're counting on deaf

people everywhere to keep us informed so that we can share this information with our readers."

"People have asked us," Pimentel grinned, "if we can use their stories even if they 'can't write.' The answer is **yes!** We want all kinds of stories, regardless of how well written or how badly written they are. Send us the news, and we can rewrite, if that's necessary."

Stories for both *THE DEAF AMERICAN* and the *Broadcaster* can be sent to: Muriel Strassler, Editor, NAD Publications, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

The deadline for both publications is the first of each month.

CLUB DIRECTORY

AKRON CLUB OF THE DEAF

1467 East Market St., Akron, Ohio 44305

"A friendly place to congregate"

Open Tues. & Thurs., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Fri., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Sat., 6 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; Sun., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.

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Saturday evenings

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American Legion Auxiliary Hall

612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.

Address all mail to:

Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary

727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6

Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

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to the

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DEAF, INC.

606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009

Open Friday and Saturday evenings

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

121 S. 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101

Open Friday and Saturday evenings

TTY 215-432-7133

Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

LRAD

LITTLE ROCK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

9005 Lew Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72209

TTY (501) 565-4374

7 p.m.-1 a.m., Fridays & Saturdays

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Sunday evenings.

When in the Nation's Capital,

come and see us.

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TTY 1-405-528-9771

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OF THE DEAF

The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf

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Everyone Heartily Welcome.

Open Every Second Saturday of the Month.

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Sometimes Sunday.

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OF THE DEAF, INC.

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communications to: William Myles, Secretary, 1482

Franklin Ave., #7, Clearwater, FL 33515. Benjamin

F. Conner, President.

THE TAMPA CLUB OF THE DEAF

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Open every 2nd Friday night.

LADIES SUNSHINE CIRCLE OF THE DEAF

(Since 1914)

Meets at 1223 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.

Third Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.

Augusta Lorenz, corresponding secretary

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The nation's finest social club for the deaf

Established 1916

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Tacoma, Washington

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Dorothy Hopey, Secretary

When in York, Pa., welcome to

THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF

THE DEAF, INC.

208 N. George St.

York, Pa. 17401

Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings

Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays

of month.

Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month

Samuel D. Shultz, Secretary

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Hotel Edison, 226 W. 47th St.

New York, N.Y. 10036

Open noon to midnight

Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays

Irving Alpert, president

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To strengthen Jewish education and observance amongst the Jewish deaf

National Conference of Synagogue Youth

116 E. 27th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

MIAMI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

2136A N.E. 2nd Street, North Miami, Fla.

33162

Open first and third Saturday of

every month

Secretary: Eleanor Struble

CHURCH DIRECTORY

and

CLUB DIRECTORY ADS

Current rate: \$12.00 per year (11 insertions), payable in advance. Send orders to Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 6374 Kingswood Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana 46256.

IMPACT Advertising

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- For months
- Even for years

THE DEAF AMERICAN

6374 Kingswood Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46256

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One-third page	60.00	54.00	48.00
Column inch	6.25	5.63	5.00

Other rates upon request

Discounts: Cooperating Member (state) associations of the NAD, 30%; affiliated organizations, 20%; advertising agencies, 15%.

The DEAF AMERICAN is printed by the offset process. Advertisements having illustrations should be "camera ready."

Send orders to The Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 6374 Kingswood Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46256.